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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 110--80th Congress

Chapter 141--1st Session

S. 597

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 110

FOREST PEST CONTROL ACT. Outlines a policy of forest protection. Authorizes the Department, either directly or in cooperation with States and local governments, organizations, or public agencies, to control and suppress insect infestations and tree diseases on forest lands. Requires contributions from cooperating agencies for work on lands owned by them.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 597

February 14, 1947	S. 597 introduced by Senator Bushfield and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.
February 17, 1947	H. R. 1974 was introduced by Rep. Coff and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
April 22, 1947	Resume of testimony before House Agriculture Committee. (Hearings not printed.)
May 8, 1947	Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported S. 597 without amendment. Senate Report 159. Print of the bill as reported.
May 22, 1947	S. 597 debated in the Senate and passed as reported.
May 23, 1947	S. 597 referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.
June 2, 1947	House Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1974. House Report 501. Print of the bill as reported.
June 5, 1947	House Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 597. House Report 538. Print of the bill as reported.
June 16, 1947	House debated S. 597. Passed as reported.
June 25, 1947	Approved. Public Law 110.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 597

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 14, 1947

Mr. BUSHFIELD introduced the following bill ; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the
4 United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators,
5 blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and
6 diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance
7 of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries and
8 employment associated therewith, aid in fire control by re-
9 ducing the menace created by dying and dead trees injured
10 or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover on water-

1 sheds, and protect recreational and other values of forests, it
2 shall be the policy of the Government of the United States
3 independently and through cooperation with the governments
4 of States, Territories, and possessions, and private timber
5 owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate in-
6 cipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive in-
7 sects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest lands irre-
8 spective of ownership.

9 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either
10 directly or in cooperation with other departments of the
11 Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or pos-
12 session, organization, person, or public agency, subject to
13 such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such
14 funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available
15 for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands
16 to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and
17 tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be
18 applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control,
19 suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening, potential, or
20 emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and
21 to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as
22 he may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and
23 purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That any operations planned
24 to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases
25 on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other

1 agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted
2 with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such
3 land.

4 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his dis-
5 cretion and out of any money made available pursuant to
6 this Act, make allocations to Federal agencies having juris-
7 diction over lands held or owned by the United States in
8 such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control,
9 suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases
10 affecting forests on said lands.

11 SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the pur-
12 poses of this Act shall be expended to prevent, retard, control,
13 or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands owned by
14 persons, associations, corporations, States, Territories, pos-
15 sessions, or subdivisions thereof until such contributions
16 toward the work as the Secretary may require have been
17 made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services, materials,
18 or otherwise.

19 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 for the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may
21 from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so
22 appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, in-
23 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
24 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the
25 purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of passenger-

1 carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to pay
2 the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed.
3 Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or
4 eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may
5 be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709
6 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such pro-
7 cedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture,
8 when deemed necessary in the public interest.

9 SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act are intended to sup-
10 plement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing,
11 existing legislation.

12 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Forest Pest
13 Control Act".

A BILL

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD

FEBRUARY 14, 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1974

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Mr. Goff introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the
4 United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators,
5 blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and
6 diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance
7 of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries
8 and employment associated therewith, aid in fire control
9 by reducing the menace created by dying and dead trees
10 injured or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover
11 on watersheds, and protect recreational and other values of

1 forests, it shall be the policy of the Government of the
2 United States independently and through cooperation with
3 the Governments of States, Territories, and possessions, and
4 private timber owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress,
5 or eradicate incipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of
6 destructive insects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest
7 lands, irrespective of ownership.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
9 either directly or in cooperation with other departments of
10 the Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or pos-
11 session, organization, person, or public agency, subject to
12 such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such
13 funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available
14 for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands
15 to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and
16 tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be
17 applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control,
18 suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening, potential, or
19 emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and to
20 plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as he
21 may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and pur-
22 poses of this Act: *Provided*, That any operations planned
23 to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases
24 on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other

1 agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted with
2 the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such land.

3 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his dis-
4 cretion and out of any money made available pursuant to
5 this Act, make allocations to Federal agencies having juris-
6 diction over lands held or owned by the United States in
7 such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control,
8 suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases
9 affecting forests on said lands.

10 SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the pur-
11 poses of this Act shall be expended to prevent, retard,
12 control, or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands
13 owned by persons, associations, corporations, States, Terri-
14 tories, possessions, or subdivisions thereof, until such con-
15 tributions toward the work as the Secretary may require
16 have been made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services,
17 materials, or otherwise.

18 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
19 for the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may
20 from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so
21 appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, in-
22 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
23 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the
24 purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of pas-

1 senger-carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to
2 pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed.
3 Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or
4 eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may
5 be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709
6 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such pro-
7 cedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agricul-
8 ture, when deemed necessary in the public interest.

9 SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act are intended to sup-
10 plement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing,
11 existing legislation.

12 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Forest Pest Con-
13 trol Act".

A BILL

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOLF

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Division of Legislative Services

(For administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 11, 1946, H. R. 2615, TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS AGAINST PESTS, INSECTS AND DISEASES, APRIL 28, 1947.

I was the first witness in reference to this proposed legislation. The gist of my statement was as follows:

- (1) Pointed out that this bill is identical with S. 577, on which the Department submitted a favorable report, cleared through the Bureau of the Budget.
- (2) Indicated that the proposed legislation would fill a long-felt need to avoid the average annual drain on forests from insects and diseases; that this drain is greater than that caused by fire.
- (3) That the legislation is of a type that had been considered by every group of Congress or foresters that had investigated problems associated with forestry; that it follows a pattern that was recommended in these over-all reports.
- (4) Pointed out that there is no existing legislation that adequately covers the situation; that there is authorizing legislation which provides for work on national forests and federally-owned lands; that there is specific legislation against certain introduced pests such as the Gypsy moth, Dutch elm disease, white pine blister rust. I indicated that there is a companion type of legislation which is directed particularly toward control of pests of agriculture; that this legislation provides for action in cases of incipient and emergency infestations.
- (5) The proposed legislation would provide over-all leadership, would enunciate a policy, and would establish means by which there could be coordinated a cooperative effort on lands irrespective of ownership.
- (6) I made reference to some of the excessive losses that are occurring and indicated how the proposed legislation, if enacted and implemented, would eliminate recurrence of such losses, using as an illustration the current situation in reference to the Tussock Moth.

At the end of my testimony Congressman Coffey asked for a statement of the estimated cost of the proposed legislation. I said that the Service had not made any definite estimate, but that we had advised the House of the Budget that for the fiscal year 1943 we would not submit an estimate under this authorization. I indicated, however, that the detection surveys represent a continuing annual cost, and that, in addition, there should be a small fund which would enable cooperative control programs directed toward suppressing outbreaks in this industry; that an estimated annual cost for both of these features would be in the neighborhood of $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars; that this amount of money would result in large savings in reference to the protection of the national interest in pest control.

Following my testimony Mr. Raymond E. March (Assistant Chief, Forest Service) presented a short statement, and several non-Government witnesses testified.

Throughout the hearing there was considerable interest on the part of the subcommittee members. Questions were asked both by Congressman Guff and Congressman Gross, in addition to Chairman Johnson. All these questions were aimed to bring out additional information and to provide a better picture in relation to the problems presented. Perhaps the only question of a critical nature directed by any member of the committee were those directed by Congressman Gross, who indicated that he had never known of any eradication program that was successful. His remarks carried an implication that he is not entirely in favor of the bill because it involves authorization for continuing expenditures.

S. A. Palmer
Assistant Chief, H&I-PC

*In cooperation with the Division of Legislative Reports.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued
For actions of

May 9, 1947
May 8, 1947
80th-1st, No. 87

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported measures to extend SCS-FHA-ACP to Virgin Islands, protect forests from insects and diseases, and investigate agriculture. Sen. Lucas criticized failure to complete action on Legislative Budget and inserted list of Republican bills that would cost money. Sen. Hickenlooper et al introduced national-fertilizer-policy bill. Rep. Lane criticized wool bill, and Rep. Murray supported it.

SENATE

1. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the measures mentioned in item 1 of Digest 86, as follows: S. 512, Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 158); S. 597, forest insects and diseases (S. Rept. 159); and S. Con. Res. 11, investigation of agricultural situation (S. Rept. 160)(p. 4885).
2. DISBURSEMENTS. Received from Treasury, GAO, and Budget Bureau a proposed bill "to establish a procedure for facilitating the payment of certain Government checks." To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 4884.)
3. RETIREMENT. Sen. Tydings, Md., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 637, the civil-service retirement bill (p. 4886).
4. REORGANIZATION. At the request of Chairman Taft of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, S. 1239 was taken from that Committee and referred to the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 4886). This bill makes the Office of Education an independent agency; transfers to the Office various activities, including the school-lunch program; directs the Budget Bureau to study and report to Congress on whether additional functions should be transferred to the Office; and creates a National Board of Education to control and supervise the Office.
5. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Overton, La., inserted letters from ship companies discussing this project (pp. 4901-9).
6. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Sen. Lucas, Ill., criticized failure to complete action on this matter, and he and other Senators discussed various phases of the appropriations situation. Sen. Lucas inserted a list of bills showing "additional cost of legislation pending in the eightieth Congress introduced by Republican members." (pp. 4909-16.)

7. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Dworshak, Idaho, urged reduction in Federal employment (p. 4916).
8. LABOR. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 4875-84, 4887-900, 4916-19).

HOUSE

9. WOOL. Rep. Lane, Mass., spoke in opposition to S. 814, the wool price-support bill as reported in the House, opposing particularly the import fee provision and claiming that the bill "would fix the price of wool for 2 years at over 100 percent of today's high parity, and could be 130 percent or more should parity drop to wartime levels" (pp. 4959-60).
Rep. Murray, Wis., spoke in favor of S. 814, the wool price-support bill as reported in the House, stating that he hoped the bill would be passed unanimously (pp. 4960-1).
10. SUGAR. Rep. Crawford, Mich., inserted a table on domestic sugar production compared with Cuban sugar production and claimed that the figures demonstrate the dependability of the domestic supply (p. 4920-1).
11. FOREIGN RELIEF. Continued debate on H.R. 2616, the Greece-Turkey aid bill (pp. 4921-58).
12. RECLAMATION. Received a Puerto Rico Legislature memorial urging that the benefits of the Reclamation Act be extended to Puerto Rico (p. 4962).
13. FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. Received a petition from the Model Agri-Pisci-Poultry and Cattle Farm, India, urging consideration of their resolution on the availability of funds for a farm-trust plan in India (p. 4963).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FERTILIZERS. S. 1251, by Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa (for himself and others), to provide for the establishment of a national soil-fertility policy and program, to authorize the construction of certain fertilizer plants as a part of said program, to provide for the testing and demonstrating of fertilizer produced in such Government and other plants on a Nation-wide scale, and to provide for the exploration of fertilizer resources on the public lands. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 4886.) Remarks of author (p. 4886).
15. RESEARCH; ANIMAL INDUSTRY. S. 1249, by Sen. Wherry, Nebr., authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 4886.)
16. SMALL BUSINESS. S. Con. Res. 14, by Sen. Brooks, Ill., for recognition of to the claim of small businessmen for equal representation as an entity with labor, agriculture, and other groups. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 4886.)
17. FARM LANDS; TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS. H.R. 3377, by Del. Farrington, T.H., to amend Sec. 73 of the Organic Act of Hawaii, relating to opening of agricultural lands for settlement. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 4962.)
18. INVESTIGATION. H.Con. Res. 46 (see Digest 85) establishes a joint congressional committee, from the agriculture committees, to investigate existing and pending legislation and the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture, including the

PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND DISEASES

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 597]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 597) to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, dated March 20, 1947, recommending the enactment of this legislation is attached hereto and made a part of said report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., March 20, 1947.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: Further reference is made to your letter of February 15, requesting report on S. 597, a bill to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

The proposed legislation would establish a general Federal policy and provide general authorization which would materially aid in the protection of the forest resources of our country. It is believed to be in the public interest, and its enactment is recommended.

The amount of merchantable timber destroyed in the forests of the United States by destructive insects and diseases is greater than the losses caused by fire. Insects and diseases destroy and inhibit the reproduction of forest trees, kill trees needed to provide cover for watersheds, destroy trees important for their recreational value, and otherwise interfere with the development and maintenance of a sound forestry program. Dying and dead trees scattered throughout forests, because of the destructive action of these pests, increase the hazard of fires and losses caused by them.

The significance and importance of destructive insects and diseases to the protection and conservation of our forests are well recognized. Congress has authorized and provided funds to find ways of combating these pests; has provided for operations to control specific destructive forms; and has authorized Federal land-managing agencies to protect federally owned timber. Some States and local agencies have taken similar action. Despite this progress, much still needs to be done to strengthen the existing defense organization against destructive

2 PROTECT FORESTS AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND DISEASES

forest insect pests and diseases from the standpoint both of discovering incipient epidemics on State and private as well as on Federal lands, and of combating outbreaks so they will not destroy the trees.

Foresters, conservationists, lumbermen, and others interested in the forests and forest resources from all sections of the country have emphasized the need of concerted, cooperative action to protect our forests from these destructive pests. Hearings held in various parts of our country by the Joint Committee on Forestry of the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Congresses include statements from many witnesses on the need of protecting our forests from these pests. These witnesses represented many States, including California, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Michigan, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

The report of the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry (S. Doc. No. 32, 1st sess., 77th Cong.) includes a number of references to the importance of forest insects and diseases. It says on page 27: "Also in protection against insects, the individual owner is largely at the mercy of nature or of circumstances beyond his control." The second recommendation made by this joint congressional committee relates solely to forest insects and diseases. This recommendation (p. 29 of the above-mentioned report) reads as follows: "Extension of the Clarke-McNary Act to provide for cooperative protection against forest insects and disease on private and State-owned forest lands."

The Department has long been cognizant of the importance of the need for concerted, cooperative effort to protect our forests from these pests. Insofar as authority and funds were available it has taken active part in helping State and private owners protect their holdings. Such work has been carried on largely by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, but is limited to supplying information and advice on how and where operations should be conducted.

The Forest Service, which is responsible for the management and protection of forest lands of the national forests, has carried out programs to control destructive insects and diseases within the limits of available funds and facilities, and in accordance with practices considered to be economically justifiable. In these operations they have also independently and cooperatively worked on State and private lands when necessary to protect Federal property. Other units of the Federal Government responsible for the management and protection of forest lands federally owned or controlled have also carried out needed control programs. The activities conducted by all the Federal land-managing agencies have been based largely on the technical information assembled by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and that Bureau has contributed to the planning and technical supervision of control programs.

Operations such as those just referred to had been carried on for a number of years prior to the time when special committees of Congress inquired into forestry problems. That they are inadequate for the protection of the national interests in forests and forest resources was recognized by these committees. The inadequacy of these operations is well emphasized by many illustrations, such as the following:

(a) The outbreak of spruce bark beetle in Colorado which in 1943-44 killed more than 2,000,000,000 board feet of spruce with a stumpage value of \$4,000,000.

(b) During the 20-year period ending in 1940 the western pine beetle destroyed approximately 34,000,000,000 board feet of ponderosa pine in California, Oregon, and Washington. This represents a stumpage value of \$100,000,000 or an average annual loss of \$5,000,000.

(c) The practical elimination of larch as a commercial tree in eastern United States through defoliation by the larch sawfly.

(d) Between 1919 and 1921 the hemlock looper killed approximately 500,000,000 board feet of hemlock, Douglas fir, and Sitka spruce on 22,000 acres, leaving the area highly susceptible to fire. The fire that followed so depleted the forest that the land reverted for taxes and the economy of natural resources cannot be restored for many decades.

The result to the communities of these losses in terms of wages and manufactured products is many millions of dollars annually. In many cases insect outbreaks have been the initial or primary cause of destruction and depletion of forest resources which have profoundly affected local industries and communities. These conditions are of immediate and continuing importance to our national economy.

Forest insects and diseases carry out their destructive work without regard to property boundaries. To combat them effectively and protect our heritage in

the forest, control operations must be carried on where the outbreaks may occur without regard to ownership of the land. This means cooperative effort and may on occasion involve the use of State and local authority. Some few States have laws which authorize independent and cooperative work to protect forests from insects and diseases. The establishment of a Federal policy through the enactment of legislation would, it is believed, stimulate comparable action by all States. A coordinated national program would thus be developed under Federal leadership to protect the Nation's forest resources. The need for this being a cooperative undertaking is emphasized by the comparative relation between the amount of commercial forest areas owned by the Federal Government, by States, counties, and municipalities, and by private interests. In 1938 the federally owned commercial forest areas approximated 96,720,000 acres; that owned by States, counties, and municipalities approximated 24,068,000 acres; and that which was privately owned approximated 340,909,000 acres. Of the latter amount approximately 138,812,000 acres were farm woodland.

Important as cooperation is in carrying out control operations, there is an equal if not greater need for facts as to where infestations or infections occur and for leadership, technical planning, and coordination of programs to eradicate, suppress, or control destructive insects and diseases which menace areas free from the pests. To prevent extensive damage from insects and diseases it is important that outbreaks be detected in the early stages of their development and that suppressive measures be applied while the affected areas are small. Activities of this type require trained personnel and can be most effectively and economically carried on by a single organized unit. This is a kind of service that should be provided by the Federal Government for the benefit of all those who own or control forested lands.

To correct the present unsatisfactory situation and effectuate these desirable objectives, additional authorizing legislation is needed. Such legislation should definitely recognize the importance of these forest pests and provide for active and direct participation by the Federal Government in cooperative programs and leadership in development of coordinated operations. Legislation of this type would not differ in principle from that previously enacted.

Cooperative effort to protect forests from fires has been a part of approved programs for many years. The type of cooperation authorized to combat this major enemy of the forest differs in detail and procedure, however, from that which would be most effective to combat destructive insects and diseases. General legislative authority of the type needed to provide for cooperative control of forest insects and diseases has been approved for needed work against certain specific forest pests. The cooperative work conducted under specific authorization to protect white pines from the destructive introduced blister rust and that to control the introduced gypsy moth have demonstrated the soundness and effectiveness of cooperative programs and suggest the type of legislation needed to authorize operations required to combat all destructive forest insects and diseases.

The bill recognizes and embodies these important features. It outlines a policy and would provide a charter around which needed work could be done and under which essential procedures could be established. To carry out the functions, it authorizes appropriation of Federal funds as may be needed and approves and prescribes how these funds may be used. It prescribes the principle of cooperation and requires contributions from State, local agencies, organizations, or individuals when control work is done on State or privately owned forest lands. The need of flexibility is recognized in order that work can be done promptly and at a time when it may be carried out most effectively and economically.

The bill does not prescribe details of procedures, practices, and relationship. To do this, it is believed, would be unwise. It would assume a knowledge and understanding of the wide variety of problems that will be encountered in protecting forests of many types and conditions from many kinds of insects and diseases which may destroy them. Facts available are inadequate to do this, and as our knowledge increases practices and methods will be improved. The future will also no doubt find a quite different relation between federally owned commercial forest areas, those owned by States, counties, and municipalities, and those privately owned than that which exists today.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

Calendar No. 161

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 597

[Report No. 159]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 14, 1947

Mr. BUSHFIELD introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. CAPPER, without amendment

A BILL

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the
4 United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators,
5 blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and
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8 employment associated therewith, aid in fire control by re-
9 ducing the menace created by dying and dead trees injured
10 or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover on water-

1 sheds, and protect recreational and other values of forests, it
2 shall be the policy of the Government of the United States
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4 of States, Territories, and possessions, and private timber
5 owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate in-
6 cipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive in-
7 sects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest lands irre-
8 spective of ownership.

9 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either
10 directly or in cooperation with other departments of the
11 Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or pos-
12 session, organization, person, or public agency, subject to
13 such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such
14 funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available
15 for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands
16 to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and
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21 to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as
22 he may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and
23 purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That any operations planned
24 to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases
25 on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other

1 agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted
2 with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such
3 land.

4 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his dis-
5 cretion and out of any money made available pursuant to
6 this Act, make allocations to Federal agencies having juris-
7 diction over lands held or owned by the United States in
8 such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control,
9 suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases
10 affecting forests on said lands.

11 SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the pur-
12 poses of this Act shall be expended to prevent, retard, control,
13 or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands owned by
14 persons, associations, corporations, States, Territories, pos-
15 sessions, or subdivisions thereof until such contributions
16 toward the work as the Secretary may require have been
17 made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services, materials,
18 or otherwise.

19 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 for the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may
21 from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so
22 appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, in-
23 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
24 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the
25 purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of passenger-

1 carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to pay
2 the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed.
3 Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or
4 eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may
5 be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709
6 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such pro-
7 cedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture,
8 when deemed necessary in the public interest.

9 SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act are intended to sup-
10 plement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing,
11 existing legislation.

12 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Forest Pest
13 Control Act".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 597

[Report No. 159]

A BILL

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD

FEBRUARY 14, 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported without amendment

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 23, 1947
For actions of May 22, 1947
80th-1st, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated wool bill. 2nd deficiency bill sent to President. Senate passed bill extending SCS, ACP, FHA to Virgin Islands. Senate passed forest insects-disease bill. Rep. Murray and Sen. Johnson introduced bills prohibiting Government destruction of food.

Agricultural appropriation bill will probably be reported today. B&F will immediately advise agency budget offices of its provisions. They, in turn, will provide this information within the agencies. Copies will not be available for general distribution until probably Mon., when the distribution will be made through agency budget offices pursuant to a previously prepared list.

HOUSE

1. **WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS.** Began debate on S. 814, the wool bill (pp. 5812-47).
2. **SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3245 (pp. 5810-12, 5789-90). Both Houses agreed to an amendment to the farm-labor item which not only reduced the total amount to \$5,000,000, exclusive of funds already available, but reduced the portion of this sum which must be apportioned among the States to \$2,000,000, the amount which may be used for administrative expenses to \$250,000; and the sum for liquidation to \$253,500. The House concurred in the Senate amendment regarding CCC notes. This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. **PERSONNEL.** The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3101, to extend until June 30, 1949, the period during which persons may serve in certain executive departments and agencies without being prohibited from acting as counsel, agent, or attorney for prosecuting claims against the U. S. by reason of having so served (H. Rept. 424)(p. 5848).
4. **DAIRY INDUSTRY.** Rep. Gillie, Ind., recommended shipment of non-fat milk powder for foreign relief, stating that this would be a simple way to stabilize dairy prices (p. 5808).

SENATE

5. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** Passed as reported S. 512, to extend the SCS, ACP, and FHA programs to the Virgin Islands (p. 5799).
6. **RECLAMATION.** Passed over, at the request of Sen. Ellender, La., S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 5801).

7. FOREST INSECTS & DISEASES. Passed as reported S. 597, to provide for the protection of forests from diseases and insects (pp. 5799, 5803-6).
8. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 1073, to extend until June 30, 1949, the time during which persons may serve in certain executive agencies without being prohibited from acting as counsel, etc., for prosecuting claims against the U.S. (p. 5799).
9. MINERALS. Passed over S. 1081, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on U.S. lands (p. 5799).
10. GRANT LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 603, to allow credit for certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War II (p. 5802). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. TAXATION. Continued debate on H.R. 1, the individual income tax-reduction bill (pp. 5781-9, 5797-8). During the debate Sen. Byrd, Va., urged completion of appropriation bills before consideration of H.R. 1 and discussed with other members appropriation bills yet to be considered (pp. 5781-6).
12. HEALTH. Sen. Chavez, N.Mex., urged favorable consideration of the national health bills (p. 5780).
13. EDUCATION. Sen. Aiken, Vt., discussed the school situation and favored Federal aid to education (pp. 5792-4).
14. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Sen. Smith, N.J., withdrawn motion to reconsider the vote on S. 526, to create a National Science Foundation (p. 5799).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FOOD DESTRUCTION. S. 1329, by Sen. Johnson, Colo., to prohibit the destruction of food by Government agencies. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 5780.) In the discussion of this bill Sen. Johnson advocated that surplus potatoes be shipped to tax-supported institutions; Sen. Maybank, S.C., pointed out the difficulties of shipping them, since there are not enough cars available; and Sen. Hatch, N.Mex., defended Secretary Anderson's position, stating that "the potato problem has been a source of constant headache to the Department of Agriculture for a long time" (pp. 5790-2).
H.R. 3585, by Rep. Murray, Wis., to prohibit the Department of Agriculture and its officers, employees, and agents from destroying food which is fit for human consumption. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5849.)
16. NATIONAL FORESTS. S. J. Res. 118, by Sen. Butler, Nebr. (by request), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 5780.)
17. HEALTH. H.R. 3579, by Rep. Celler, N.Y., to provide a national health insurance and public health program. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 5849.)
18. WILDLIFE. H.R. 3578, by Rep. Bates, Mass. (by request), to reduce in area the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Essex County, Mass. To Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. (p. 5849.)
19. PERSONNEL. H.R. 3588, by Rep. Rees, Kans., providing for a Federal Employees' Loyalty Act. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 5849.)

period March 1, 1945, to July 31, 1945; recovery of such sum by the said Robert C. Birkes having been prevented by the fact that he was ordered by the Navy to make a change of station soon after the overcharge was determined by the Office of Price Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1022) to authorize an adequate White House Police force, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works, with an amendment on page 2, line 3, after the words "as may be necessary", to insert "but not exceeding 110 in number", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to create the White House Police force, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922 (42 Stat. 841, as amended; U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 3, sec. 62), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) The White House Police force shall consist of such number of officers, with grades corresponding to similar officers of the Metropolitan Police force, and of such number of privates, with grade corresponding to that of private of the highest grade in the Metropolitan Police force, as may be necessary, but not exceeding 110 in number. Members of the White House Police shall be appointed from the members of the Metropolitan Police force and the United States Park Police force from lists furnished by the officers in charge of such forces. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS OF AGRICULTURAL ACTS TO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 512) to extend provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the Soil Conservation Act to the Virgin Islands, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the word "area", to strike out the word "to"; on page 1, line 9, after the word "finance", insert a comma; on page 1, line 9, after the word "State", insert a comma; and on page 2, line 23, before the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "possessions" and insert "possession", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sections of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, except insofar as they affect title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, are hereby amended as follows:

(a) Subsection (b) of section 41 is amended to read: "The Secretary may administer his power and duties under this act through such area finance, State, and local offices in the United States and in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as he determines to be necessary: *Provided*, That existing regional

offices shall be liquidated on or before June 30, 1947. The Secretary may authorize one office to serve the area composed of two or more States (Territories or Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) if he determines that the volume of business in the area is not sufficient to justify separate State offices."

(b) Section 54 is amended to read: "The provisions of this act shall extend to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. In the case of Alaska and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the term 'county' as used in this act shall be deemed synonymous with 'Territory', or any subdivision thereof as may be designated by the Secretary, and payments under section 33 of this act shall be made to the governor of the Territory or to the fiscal agent of such subdivision."

Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of section 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1151), is amended to read as follows: "This act shall apply to the United States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the possession of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and, as used in this act, the term 'State' includes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands."

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. The only purpose of the bill is to include the Virgin Islands in the agricultural relief acts. I am sorry the Virgin Islands were omitted from the laws when they were enacted some time ago. That is the sole and only purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments reported by the committee.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 597) to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois asks for an explanation. There seems to be no explanation forthcoming. Is there objection to the passage of the bill?

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1081) to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1154) to amend the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

EMPLOYMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AS COUNSEL IN PROSECUTING CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1073) to extend until June 30, 1949, the period of time during which persons may serve in certain executive

departments and agencies without being prohibited from acting as counsel, agent, or attorney for prosecuting claims against the United States by reason of having so served, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (j) of the Renegotiation Act (50 U. S. C., Supp. V, App., sec. 1191 (j)) is amended to read as follows:

"(j) Nothing in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 193 and 203) or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99) shall be deemed to prevent any person by reason of service in a department or the Board during the period (or a part thereof) beginning May 27, 1940, and ending on June 30, 1949, from acting as counsel, agent, or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States: *Provided*, That such person shall not prosecute any claim against the United States (1) involving any subject matter directly connected with which such person was so employed, or (2) during the period such person is engaged in employment in a department."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, we have a group of professional men who are on the excess-profits tax counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and who work with the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, helping to expedite excess profits refund problems. They are doing a fine job. They are men who cannot give up their private professional lives. They may have business with the Federal Government. There was a time limitation which exempted them from the operation of the usual Federal rule that a person cannot be a Federal employee and at the same time bring an action against the Government.

The purpose of the bill is to carry forward the exemption for another period, and at the same time, not permit the person affected to sue the Government in matters on which he was employed by the Government.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the bill apply only to the particular group to whom the Senator refers?

Mr. MILLIKIN. They are the ones we had in mind. It may go somewhat beyond that but subject to the same limitations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FEDERAL COURT BUILDING FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 450) to provide for the acquisition of a site and for the construction, equipment, and furnishing of a building thereon for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with amendments.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask my colleague a question about the committee's approval of the bill, merely to elicit certain information. As the Senator from Washington

knows, there is a crying need throughout the United States for public buildings. I do not know that the need is so great in certain places as it is in others. In my State we are getting along satisfactorily, but Federal buildings for post offices, courts, and other uses, are really needed. In our State we have had an over-all policy, which is probably a wise one, of not embarking on public works at this time, owing to the employment situation. It is thought that public works might well be postponed. I know that in one or two places in the State of Washington, and even in my home town, there is a crying need for public buildings, which should probably receive priority when the public works program is begun. I refer particularly to the need for a post office. I was wondering why an exception was made of the District of Columbia from the general rule applying to the remainder of the country.

Mr. CAIN. I would say to my colleague the senior Senator from Washington that I think we are making no exception in this case. The bill authorizes the appropriation of \$400,000 for the drawing of plans and specifications against the day when the Federal building in question can be constructed, but there is no intention through this bill to begin construction at any time in the immediate future, and the Congress itself will determine the date of construction in the future.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank my colleague.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair asks the Senator from Washington whether the Senate bill is not identical with House bill 3029, Calendar No. 192.

Mr. CAIN. Yes. It was our intention, Mr. President, to have the House bill substituted for Senate bill 450.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, House bill 3029, Calendar No. 192, will be substituted for Senate bill 450, Calendar No. 165, and will be now considered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3029) to provide for the acquisition of a site and for preparation of plans and specifications for a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with amendments on page 3, line 9, after the words "this", to strike out "title" and insert "act"; and on page 4, line 1, after the word "this", to strike out "title" and insert "act."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 450 will be indefinitely postponed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 28) to supersede the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, by reestablishing the offices of reg-

isters of land offices, and providing for appointment of the Director and Associate Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT

The bill (S. 1020) to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 101 (b) of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended, is amended by inserting after the word "employees," the following: "who shall be entitled to accumulate annual leave to the maximum of 90 workdays exclusive of the time actually and necessarily occupied in going to and from the continental United States and such time as may be necessarily occupied in awaiting sailing or flight."

SEC. 2. Subsection (c) of section 101 of such act, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "Commonwealth of the Philippines" the following: "(or the Republic of the Philippines)".

SEC. 3. Subsection (a) of section 106 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 106 (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of \$400,000,000 for the purpose of paying compensation to the extent authorized by this title, and of such sum, not to exceed \$16,000,000 shall be available to pay the expenses of the Commission. All moneys heretofore or hereinafter appropriated under authority of this title shall remain available until April 30, 1951."

Mr. REVERCOMB subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to recur to Senate bill 1020, Calendar No. 167.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill in question was passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1020) to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I think the report made by the committee gives all the information I could give. As the distinguished Senator from West Virginia realizes, there was previously appropriated a total sum of \$400,000,000, as I recall, to cover war damage in the Philippines. At the time it was passed a provision was made that only 1 percent could be expended for administration.

It has been found necessary to expend for administration considerably more than 1 percent in the settlement of damage claims. As was brought out in the hearings, the expenses incidental to the

settlement of an ordinary damage claim are usually between 6 and 8 percent of the amount involved. In this case, the administration proposes to increase the amount allowed for administrative expense to 4 percent as an over-all figure for the total amount of claims. The distinguished Senator from West Virginia is an attorney. Perhaps he has not settled claims of this kind, but undoubtedly he has had to do with the settlement of claims of some sort. I believe he will admit that an administrative cost of 4 percent is a reasonable charge for settlement.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator from West Virginia has not settled any claims in the Philippine Islands. I wanted the record to show that a limit had been placed on the amount that might be used for administrative expenses.

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct. The amount allowed under the original act was 1 percent. It is now proposed to increase it to 4 percent.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I believe the amount involved is \$16,000,000.

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS WAR DEPARTMENT OWNED REAL PROPERTY AS NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 272) to provide for the utilization of surplus War Department owned military real property as national cemeteries, when feasible, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 2, line 7, after "cemeteries.", to insert "No national cemetery established pursuant to this act shall have an area in excess of 640 acres."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That when the Secretary of War determines that there is need for an additional cemetery or cemeteries for the burial of members of the armed forces of the United States dying in the service or former members whose last discharge therefrom was honorable and certain other persons as provided for by existing law (24 U. S. C. 281), he is authorized to utilize, when practicable, federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the War Department for military purposes and not needed for such purposes for the establishment thereon of a national cemetery or cemeteries.

SEC. 2. Upon the selection by the Secretary of War of such land, as provided in section 1 hereof, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to establish thereon national cemeteries and to provide for the care and maintenance of such cemeteries. No national cemetery established pursuant to this act shall have an area in excess of 640 acres.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary for the administration of this act.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act.

shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. A. PELLETIER AND P. C. SILK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 882) for the relief of A. A. Pelletier and P. C. Silk, which has been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$498.21" and insert in lieu thereof "\$334.72", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. A. Pelletier and P. C. Silk, of Great Falls, Mont., the sum of \$334.72, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for reporting and transcribing certain hearings held at Helena, Mont., during the period July 8 to July 16, 1946, by the Special Committee To Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures, 1946, pursuant to Senate Resolution 224, Seventy-ninth Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH OCHRIMOWSKI

The bill (S. 50) for the relief of Joseph Ochrimowski was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Joseph Ochrimowski, who arrived at the port of New York on January 22, 1946, as a stowaway, shall, upon the payment of the required head tax, be considered for the purpose of immigration and naturalization laws to have been lawfully admitted into the United States. Upon the enactment of the act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Polish quota for the first year the Polish quota is available.

CHARLES N. BEMIS

The bill (H. R. 428) for the relief of Charles N. Bemis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF ARCHIE S. WOODS, DECEASED

The bill (H. R. 444) for the relief of the estate of Archie S. Woods, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF SICK OR PHYSICALLY DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

The bill (H. R. 236) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 so as to permit naturalization proceedings to be had at places other than in the office of the clerk or in open court in the case of sick or physically disabled individuals was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGINALD MITCHELL

The bill (S. 315) for the relief of Reginald Mitchell was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed

to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Reginald Mitchell, of North Hollywood, Calif., the sum of \$106.85, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by him, as a result of an accident which occurred when a United States Army vehicle collided with another automobile and pushed it into the rear of the automobile which he was driving, at the intersection of East Seventh Street and Maple Street, in Los Angeles, Calif., on November 10, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ROBERT B. JONES

The bill (S. 317) for the relief of Robert B. Jones was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Robert B. Jones shall be considered to have been commissioned ensign, United States Naval Reserve, and placed on active duty as of December 8, 1941, to have continued on active duty in that rank until February 23, 1945, to have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, as of February 23, 1945, and to have served on active duty in that rank until February 28, 1946.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert B. Jones a sum of money equal to the active-duty pay and allowances due him by reason of the provisions of section 1 of this act: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ESTATE OF NELLIE P. DUNN

The bill (H. R. 1494) for the relief of the estate of Nellie P. Dunn, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

The bill (S. 1230) to amend sections 2 (a) and 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that the bill was unanimously reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. The chairman of the committee, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOWSE] asked me to report it yesterday. It is the last bill on the calendar. It has to do with the extension of the FHA title I and title VI program, which expires on June 30. It is proposed to extend the program only through January. The Congress will be in session at that time, and if it is de-

sired to make further changes, they can be made at that time.

The bill involves no additional authority. It merely extends the program under titles I and VI, as the report shows. There was no objection to the bill on the part of any member of the committee. As I say, the bill was unanimously reported from the committee. The Senator has the report of the Housing Administrator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out in the first sentence the following: "and prior to July 1, 1947."

SEC. 2. Section 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out of the second proviso "June 30, 1947" in each place where it appears, and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1948."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the calendar.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND DISEASES

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 597, Calendar 161, which will have to be acted upon now if it is to do any good this year.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 597) to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I was absent from the Chamber at the time the bill was passed over. The bill is to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes. It was introduced by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], and was considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and unanimously reported.

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture would be authorized to conduct surveys on any forest lands to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be applied on such lands to eradicate such forest pests, and to carry out such measures as the Secretary might deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and purposes of the bill.

I think it is well known that hundreds of millions of dollars of damage has been done to our forests each year by reason of insect pests. Much of this damage could be obviated if the presence of the insect were detected in time and measures were taken to control it. This necessitates cooperation between the Federal Government and States and communities which own forests in the public domain, and also the owners of private lands.

The reason for this is that airplane dusting is a common method of controlling many insects. Among the insects

which should be controlled is the spruce bark beetle which, in 1943 and 1944, killed more than 2,000,000,000 feet of timber in Colorado alone. There are also the western pine beetle and the hemlock looper. Much work could be done, I am sure, in the control of the gypsy moth in order to keep it from spreading out of the area in which it is now prevalent.

As I say, there was no objection to the bill in the committee, as I recall. It was reported out unanimously. The need for speed in passing it was emphasized, if we intend to do the work this year. The Senator from Maine knows that serious outbreaks of the spruce fly have occurred in Maine. Now that we have means of controlling these insects, the Forest Service having demonstrated that they can control them, I think authority to do so should be granted in order to cooperate with private and public land owners, because no landowner by himself can effectively control an outbreak of forest pests.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I regret that I was absent when this bill was reported. That is why I objected a moment ago, and that is the reason that I should like to ask the able Senator from Vermont as to the amount of money requested.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know the amount of money asked for. It is the amount that is from time to time determined to be necessary. Therefore the department would have to make out its case before the Appropriations Committee, just as it now has to make out a good case in order to get appropriations for other activities.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, there is no request for any authorization of funds in this bill?

Mr. AIKEN. No specific amount. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire what the evidence disclosed may be the amount necessary in order to meet the situation?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not recall the amount. I would expect it to be a normal amount. I think the Forest Service is already doing some of this work.

Mr. LUCAS. That was to be my next question.

Mr. AIKEN. I am very sure that the Forest Service is doing some of this work and they probably have an appropriation at the present time for it. But the Senator well knows that many agencies of the Government which have been doing work on an appropriation basis in past years are now coming before the Congress to get authorization to do that which they have already been doing.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not quite understand why this bill is necessary if the department is doing the work at the present time, and there is no authorization requested for funds to carry out the purposes of the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Because, if authorization has not been on the books for the past 15 years, but the Appropriations Com-

mittee has been appropriating for a particular purpose, we have now reached a time when someone raises a point of order against it; and it is particularly emphasized by the Reorganization Act which was passed last year that there shall be no legislation carried in an appropriation bill.

Mr. LUCAS. I take it that whatever money is authorized by the Appropriations Committee if it should see fit to go along with the theory of this bill will be beyond what is requested in the present budget. There is nothing of this kind included in the present budget.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know whether there is or not, or, if there is, what item is included. But certainly the Department would have to show cause to the Appropriations Committee why money should be made available for the purpose of controlling forest insects. Personally, I have seen the damage which forest insects can do and how quickly they can destroy a billion feet of timber if they are not controlled. I recall an outbreak of the spruce bark beetle approximately 2 years ago. I think it started in New Brunswick, Canada, and spread over into the New England States. I know what the gypsy moth can do if it gets out of hand. It can destroy hundreds of acres of foliage.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] mentions the spruce budworm, which can do a tremendous amount of damage.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not question that. The only point I wanted to raise was the cost, because everyone seems to be economy-minded in the Congress of the United States, and here is another bill which apparently will take more money from the Treasury of the United States to control insects in various forests throughout the country. If what the able Senator says is true, it undoubtedly will cost a tremendous amount of money to do what he has in mind. I am for it; I think it ought to be done, but it seems to me that we should know what it is going to cost.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know, and no one can tell what it will cost.

Mr. LUCAS. The Appropriations Committee will have to know before it can appropriate any money for the purpose. Certainly someone will have to give the committee some concrete evidence as to the cost.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Illinois is undoubtedly correct. A case will have to be made before the Appropriations Committee. I am very glad that the Senator from Illinois is concerned about the cost of the project. I think we should all be concerned about the cost. If the Senator from Illinois had great forests in his State he would have a realization of what it would cost not to control the ravages of insects when they once get started.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I was called from the floor and was not able to return until after the discussion of this subject began. I should like to present a brief statement about it.

Billions of powerful, though tiny, enemies are attacking America's forests. Though many of them are so small that they are scarcely visible to the naked eye, they threaten the very future of the Nation's timber supply. From Maine to Washington to Texas and Florida, beetles and caterpillars are feasting on trees in ever-increasing amounts. Along with these insects go numerous tree diseases, many of which are actually carried by the insects.

Congress long ago recognized the importance of protecting our forests from fire. Under the Clarke-McNary law, the Department of Agriculture cooperates with the States in the provision and control of this scourge. No similar provision has been made for protection from insects and disease which in 1944 destroyed nearly four times as much sawtimber as did fire.

On March 24, 1941, a joint congressional committee on forestry recommended an amendment to the Clarke-McNary Act to provide additional funds for cooperating with the States in forest-fire protection. In 1944 Congress passed the necessary legislation and this year the Federal budget carries a requested appropriation of \$9,000,000 for that purpose. A fact apparently overlooked is that that same joint committee recommended a similar amendment to the Clarke-McNary Act to provide for cooperative protection against forest insects and diseases on private- and State-owned forest lands.

Last year the Nation's loss to forest fires was reduced by nearly 50 percent but losses to insects and disease are going steadily up. In the Northeast and in the Lake States, so much white and yellow birch is being killed by the bronze birch borer that the very future of these valuable species is threatened. In Maine, the common beech louse carries a disease which is steadily destroying all the beech in the State and threatens to spread to other States to the south and west. Unless the disease is checked, beech promises to follow chesnut, which was long ago wiped out by the chestnut blight. But hardwoods are not the only hosts of insects and diseases in the Northeast. The spruce budworm, a leaf feeder, kills thousands of spruce and balsam fir trees annually and during recent years has spread into Vermont and New York.

In the southern pine forests, little-leaf disease, a new and little understood tree disease threatens the future of short-leaf pine, one of the four major southern pines and the only one of the four which grows at the higher elevations. The turpentine borer, southern pine beetle, and the engraver beetle have long been recognized as timber destroyers in our southern forests. Numerous leaf feeders, such as the pine sawfly, add to the yearly toll.

Let us move along to the western forests, which contain 65 percent of the Nation's saw-timber supply. Here the insects are really enjoying a holiday at our expense. During the past two decades beetles have destroyed 25,000,000 board feet of western pine timber, valued at \$125,000,000. The most serious enemy of western white pine, sugar pine, and lodgepole pine in Idaho, Mon-

tana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, and California is the mountain pine beetle. When epidemics of this species develop thousands of acres of lodgepole forests may be swept as by a forest fire.

In recent years the Engelmann spruce beetle has swept through the spruce forests of western Colorado, killing more than 3,000,000,000 board feet of timber; and the outbreak is still continuing. The current rate of timber loss is estimated at four to six times the total annual growth of all the forest lands in Colorado.

In Utah there have been several recent outbreaks of the Black Hills beetle, which, sad to say, owes its name to my native State. An uncontrolled outbreak on the Wasatch National Forest increased in extent from 13,900 infested trees in 1944 to 33,900 trees in 1945.

A recent outbreak of the Douglas fir tussock moth in Idaho already covers nearly half a million acres, and threatens to destroy a major portion of the Douglas fir and white fir stands unless it is promptly checked.

Long recognized as the most serious insect enemy of the Douglas fir in the Rocky Mountain region, the Douglas fir beetle has now crossed the mountains, and is responsible for killing 1 percent per year of some of the finest Douglas fir stands in western Oregon; and the damage is steadily increasing. One percent of Oregon's Douglas fir stand is enough to build about 380,000 six-room houses.

Another insect which is becoming increasingly important in the Douglas fir region is the hemlock looper, which has killed over 700,000,000 board feet of western hemlock since 1918. In 1945, an intensive airplane spraying campaign was conducted to stop an outbreak on 12,000 acres, in Clatsop County, Oreg.

Mr. President, I could go on and on telling you about the forest-insect problem in the United States. I might even point out that in California, a State where forest fires are extremely bad, the annual timber loss due to insects is four times that incurred by fires. In the 350 years of our forest history, we have lost to insects and disease more than one and a half times as much timber as we have manufactured for use. I believe this gives you a fair picture of the situation in the United States.

The protection of our forests from insects and disease is a public responsibility. Insects and diseases recognize no State lines or property boundaries, and may cause losses which are even greater than the timber loss. Dead timber stands are readily swept by fire, and the land may be denuded of forest growth for generations. Silted streams, floods, and eroded wastelands may be the result. We have long recognized the public responsibility for controlling forest fires. We have the same responsibility in regard to forest insects and diseases. Let us assume that responsibility.

Mr. President, the Department of Agriculture has already recommended and approved this bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Did the able Senator from South Dakota advise the Senate what the cost of the proposed measure would be?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Only what I stated in the discussion; namely, that the Department has been appropriating \$9,000,000. But, of course, the Appropriations Committee would have to decide as to that and the Department would have to prove its case.

Mr. LUCAS. Heretofore, has the Department been spending \$9,000,000 a year, on an average, to take care of this problem?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I believe so.

Mr. LUCAS. I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to say that today the Department can control insect pests on a much greater acreage and with much less expense than heretofore. It used to be necessary to virtually hand-pick gypsy moths, but now it has been found that half a pound of DDT to an acre, when spread by airplane, will effectively control them.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Illinois. This program will cost something; but if we do not make the proposed expenditure now, the future cost of controlling these insects will be increased one-hundredfold.

Very few of us really appreciate the actual value of timber to the United States and the actual value of the millions and millions of acres of forests in our Nation. Senators may speak of oil and copper and other commodities; but so far as the various States are concerned, they own tremendous quantities of timber. For instance, I have seen 1 acre of timber in Oregon from which 150,000 board feet could be produced. Are we going to say that because the program will cost us a small amount of money, we will not protect the timber of the Nation? In my State the Government has 12,000,000 or 14,000,000 acres of timber land, and in Arizona it has large timber acreage, and so on in the rest of the States. That timber belongs to the people of the United States.

So I hope there will be no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to ask several questions about the bill. Of course I desire to assure the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] of my complete support of the bill.

As I understand what has been stated by the Senator from Vermont, the enactment of this bill is necessary in order to obtain authorization for any future expenditure of funds which may be appropriated by the Congress for the carrying on of the warfare against forest insects.

Mr. AIKEN. That is my understanding of the matter.

Mr. MORSE. I further understand that such an authorization is necessary in order to avoid the possible raising of a point of order that, in the absence of an authorization, any funds now being spent by an agency of Government, such as the Forest Service, are being spent without without any legal sanction. Is that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. That is my understanding.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I think that is correct.

Mr. MORSE. The proof of the pudding is the fact that in connection with some of the other projects provided for in appropriation bills now before the House of Representatives, that very point of order has been raised by some Members of the House who are so false-economy-minded that today they have taken such steps, and the House of Representatives has not appropriated the funds necessary for carrying out a sound conservation program.

Mr. AIKEN. I think that point of order has been raised with respect to certain matters, this year; and I believe it is likely to be raised at any time in respect to other matters, including the one we are now considering.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say to the Senator from Vermont that I think enactment of the bill is of the utmost importance. I desire to endorse everything the Senator from New Mexico has said. I think enactment of the bill is essential to a sound conservation program; because, as I said earlier this year, after all, even from the standpoint of national defense, we cannot permit the wasting of the great timber resources of our Nation.

If the Members of the Senate would visit the great western section of the United States and learn at first hand of the great loss that all our people are suffering today because we are not carrying on a sound conservation program, they would understand how true it is when I argue that the type of appropriation bill action taken by the House of Representatives thus far in regard to our conservation program cannot be justified on the ground of sound economy. Such a program is one of false economy, and I think it is most unfortunate.

I hope the Senate, at least, will proceed to rectify the great damage which is being done to a true conservation program. It seems to me that this bill permits of a necessary authorization, so that in respect to at least this segment of the program the Congress can legally appropriate the funds necessary to prevent the destruction of the forests by insects.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 597) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators, blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries and employment associated therewith, aid in fire control by reducing the

menace created by dying and dead trees injured or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover on watersheds, and protect recreational and other values of forests, it shall be the policy of the Government of the United States independently and through cooperation with the government of States, Territories, and possessions, and private timber owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive insects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest lands irrespective of ownership.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or possession, organization, person, or public agency, subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening, potential, or emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as he may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and purposes of

this act: *Provided*, That any operations planned to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or disease on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such land.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion and out of any money made available pursuant to this act, make allocations to Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands held or owned by the United States in such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control, suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases affecting forests on said lands.

SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act shall be expended to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands owned by persons, associations, corporations, States, Territories, possessions, or subdivisions thereof until such contributions toward the work as the Secretary may require have been made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services, materials, or otherwise.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, including the employment of per-

sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of passenger-carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed. Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such procedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, when deemed necessary in the public interest.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act are intended to supplement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing, existing legislation.

SEC. 7. This act may be cited as the "Forest Pest Control Act."

RECESS

~~Mr. WHITE. I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.~~

~~The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, May 23, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.~~

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 597

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 23, 1947
Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the
4 United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators,
5 blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and
6 diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance
7 of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries and
8 employment associated therewith, aid in fire control by re-
9 ducing the menace created by dying and dead trees injured
10 or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover on water-
11 sheds, and protect recreational and other values of forests, it

1 shall be the policy of the Government of the United States
2 independently and through cooperation with the governments
3 of States, Territories, and possessions, and private timber
4 owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate in-
5 cipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive in-
6 sects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest lands irre-
7 spective of ownership.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either
9 directly or in cooperation with other departments of the
10 Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or pos-
11 session, organization, person, or public agency, subject to
12 such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such
13 funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available
14 for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands
15 to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and
16 tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be
17 applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control,
18 suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening, potential, or
19 emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and
20 to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as
21 he may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and
22 purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That any operations planned
23 to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases
24 on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other
25 agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted

1 with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such
2 land.

3 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his dis-
4 cretion and out of any money made available pursuant to
5 this Act, make allocations to Federal agencies having juris-
6 diction over lands held or owned by the United States in
7 such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control,
8 suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases
9 affecting forests on said lands.

10 SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the pur-
11 poses of this Act shall be expended to prevent, retard, control,
12 or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands owned by
13 persons, associations, corporations, States, Territories, pos-
14 sessions, or subdivisions thereof until such contributions
15 toward the work as the Secretary may require have been
16 made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services, materials,
17 or otherwise.

18 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
19 for the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may
20 from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so
21 appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, in-
22 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
23 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the
24 purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of passenger-
25 carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to pay

1 the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed.
2 Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or
3 eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may
4 be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709
5 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such pro-
6 cedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture,
7 when deemed necessary in the public interest.

8 SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act are intended to sup-
9 plement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing,
10 existing legislation.

11 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Forest Pest
12 Control Act".

Passed the Senate May 22 (legislative day, April 21).
1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,
Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

MAY 23, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 3, 1947
For actions of June 2, 1947
80th-1st, No.103

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received appropriation estimate for foot-and-mouth disease. House passed over bill to extend reclamation laws to Ark. Rep. Rogers urged elimination of sugar controls. House committee reported resolution to disapprove reorganization plan which authorizes Labor Department to coordinate enforcement of public-contracts laws. House committee reported bill to protect forests from insects and diseases. House received appropriation estimate for foreign relief. Rep. Richman urged use of surplus potatoes by private industry for flour, etc. Rep. Boykin supported increased REA funds. Rep. Kunkel introduced bill to provide sugar for home canning. Senate passed bill to continue rent control with amendment making \$10,000,000 additional available for access roads to standing timber.

HOUSE

1. **FORESTRY; INSECTS, DISEASES.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1974, to provide for protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases (H. Rept. 501)(p. 6372). A similar bill, S. 597, has passed the Senate.
2. **FOREIGN RELIEF.** Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$350,000,000 for relief assistance to war-devastated countries (H. Doc. 284); to Appropriations Committee (p. 6372).
3. **FLOUR INDUSTRY.** Received from the Federal Trade Commission a report, "Growth and Concentration in the Flour Industry" (H. Doc. 282); to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 6372).
4. **RECLAMATION.** Passed as reported H. R. 1556, to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions of the Bureau of Reclamation (pp. 6334-6). (The Congressional Record implies, but does not specifically state, that this bill was passed; the Daily Digest states that it was passed.)
5. **PUBLIC LANDS.** Passed without amendment S. 583, authorizing the Interior Department to exchange Silver Creek recreational demonstration project lands for other lands, to consolidate Federal holdings in this area. A similar bill, H. R. 1631, was laid on the table. (p. 6339.)
6. **RECLAMATION.** Passed as reported H. R. 3143, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colo. (pp. 6339-40).
7. **RESEARCH LANDS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 195, to authorize this Department to sell to Sitka, Alaska, at its appraised value, a 1.3-acre tract formerly used as a site for research and weather service (p. 6341).

8. TAXATION. Agreed, 220-99, to the conference report on H. R. 1, the tax-reduction bill (pp. 6350-8). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
9. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Passed without amendment S. 993, to provide for reincorporation of the Export-Import Bank of Washington and to continue its functions until June 30, 1953. Rejected an amendment by Rep. Smith, Ohio, to limit its life to 1949, by a 3-33 vote. (pp. 6362-6.)
10. REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H. Con. Res. 49, to disapprove Reorganization Plan 2 of May 1, 1947 (H. Rept. 499) (p. 6372). This Plan authorizes the Secretary of Labor to coordinate the administration of the acts for regulation of wages and hours on Federal public works by establishing such standards, regulations, and procedures to govern the enforcement efforts of the contracting agencies, and by making such investigations as may be necessary to assure consistent enforcement. It also provides for administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of Labor, and transfers the U. S. Employment Service from the Federal Security Agency to the Labor Department.
11. SUGAR CONTROLS. Rep. Rogers, Mass., spoke in favor of elimination of sugar controls, claiming that sugar "is flowing out of the windows and the doors and everything else" (pp. 6367-8).
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$65,000,000 additional for cooperation with Mexico in combatting foot-and-mouth disease (H. Doc. 283); to Appropriations Committee (p. 6372).
13. RECLAMATION. On objection of Rep. Allen, La., passed over H. R. 1274, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 6344).
14. FORESTRY. On objection of Rep. Colmer, Miss., passed over H. R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public (p. 6341).
15. PERSONNEL. At the request of Rep. Cole, N. Y., passed over H. R. 966, to make it mandatory for an administrative officer to take corrective action recommended by the Civil Service Commission in the case of appeals made by veterans' preference eligibles because of discharge, suspension, demotion, etc. (p. 6337).

SENATE

16. HOUSING; ROADS. Passed with amendments H.R. 3203, to continue rent controls (pp. 6278-98). Agreed to amendments by Sens. Cordon and McClellan making \$10,000,000 additional available for access roads to standing timber and excluding from controls construction in connection with State and county fairs and agricultural expositions (pp. 6285-91). Sens. Buck, McCarthy, Cain, Fulbright, and Taylor were appointed conferees (p. 6298). House conferees have not yet been appointed. The bill as passed by the House would return to the Treasury any Housing Expediter funds allocated but not yet expended or committed for access roads to timber.
17. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 2436 (pp. 6298-302). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 6302). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

18. FOREST INSECTS. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging necessary appropriations for insect control in national forests (p. 6274).
19. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Clearwater Light & Power Assn. resolution favoring appropriations for REA loans to cooperatives and others (p. 6274).
20. FLOUR MILLING. Received from the Federal Trade Commission a report on "Growth and Concentration in the Flour Milling Industry" (p. 6273).
21. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted newspaper editorials favoring this project (p. 6276).

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. SUGAR. H.R. 3688, by Rep. Kunkel, Pa., to amend the Sugar Control Extension Act so as to provide for allocation of sugar for home canning purposes. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6372.)
23. CLAIMS. H.R. 3690, by Rep. Hobbs, Ala., "to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 6372.)
24. PERSONNEL. H.R. 3683, by Rep. Michener, Mich. (by request), to validate payments heretofore made by disbursing officers of the U.S. Government covering the cost of shipment of household effects of civilian employees. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 6372.)
25. GRANT LANDS. H.R. 2684, by Rep. Norblad, Oreg., to provide for the addition of certain revested Oreg. and Calif. Railroad grant lands to the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project in Oreg. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 6372.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. POTATOES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Riehlman, N.Y., urging use of surplus potatoes for flour, etc., by private industry (p. A2742).
27. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boykin, Ala., favoring increased REA appropriations and including Claude R. Wickard's (REA) testimony before the House Appropriations Committee (pp. A2737-9).
28. WOOL. Rep. Holifield, Calif., inserted a Boston Herald editorial, "Wool Against the People" (p. A2747).
29. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted J. Raymond Tiffany's (National Small Businessmen's Assn.) recent address on the position of small business (pp. A2750-2).
30. FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION. Sen. Umstead, N.C., inserted a Charlotte (N.C.) Observer editorial, "Lagging Federal-Aid Bill" (pp. A2721-2).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

31. FOREIGN RELIEF. H.J.Res. 153 authorizes an appropriation of \$350,000,000 for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, such relief to be limited to food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed clothing materials, fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and seed. Approved May 31 (Public Law 84, 80th Cong.).
32. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H.R. 603 extends service credits to members of the merchant

marines of World War II for homestead-entry purposes. Approved May 31 (Public Law 82, 80th Cong.).

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 3: S. Small Business, steel hearings; S. Appropriations, State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary and Interior appropriations bills; S. Agriculture, fertilizer bill; conference on wool bill (ex.); Joint Committee on Economic Report; H. Appropriations, District of Columbia, deficiency, Legislative, and War civil functions appropriations bills (ex.); H. Agriculture, long-range farm program; H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, surplus property (WAA general administrative policies); H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce, National Science Foundation; H. Post Office and Civil Service, Federal employees' loyalty; H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries, seamen's bill of rights; H. Public Lands, Gila Reclamation project; H. Ways and Means; general tax revision.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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No. 103

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Once again our Father, the long week end that brings rest and refreshment to so many of our people has brought disaster and sorrow to some, and our Nation is sobered in the reflection that death is in the midst of life. Since we know not at what moment the slender thread may be broken for us, teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. And may we be compassionate, remembering the hearts that are sore and our brethren who languish in sorrow and affliction.

Take from us the selfishness that is unwilling to bear the burdens of others while expecting that others shall help us with ours. Make us so disgusted with our big professions and our little deeds, our fine words and our shabby thoughts, our friendly faces and our cold hearts, that we shall pray sincerely this morning for a new spirit and new attitudes. Then shall our prayers mean something, not alone to ourselves but to our Nation.

In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 29, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF A BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on May 31, 1947, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 854) to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes."

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill

(S. 1022) to authorize an adequate White House Police force.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 494. An act to reorganize the system of parole of prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 1633. An act to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia";

H. R. 1893. An act to authorize the sale of the bed of E Street SW., between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2470. An act to authorize the establishment of a band in the Metropolitan Police force;

H. R. 3235. An act to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings;

H. R. 3515. An act to make it unlawful in the District of Columbia to corruptly influence participants or officials in contests of skill, speed, strength, or endurance, and to provide a penalty therefor;

H. R. 3547. An act to authorize funds for ceremonies in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 3604. An act to authorize the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia to make certain changes in its certificate of incorporation with respect to stated objects; and

H. R. 3611. An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, at the last meeting of the Senate, on Thursday, I obtained consent of the Senate to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address which I had prepared for delivery before the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, Mobile, Ala., May 8, 1947. In my absence, due to important business in the Senate, the address was delivered for me by the Honorable Albert J. Tully, United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama. The RECORD of last Thursday carries the address, and carries my remarks, except that it omits the name of the Honorable Albert J. Tully. I ask that the perma-

nent RECORD be corrected by inserting the name of the Honorable Albert J. Tully, United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The correction will be made.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communications and letters, which were referred as indicated:

DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 58)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to appropriations of the Department of State, in the form of amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO APPROPRIATIONS FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT (S. DOC. NO. 59)

A communication from the President of the United States transmitting proposed provisions applicable to appropriations for the Navy Department, in the form of amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948 and an amendment to his letter to the Congress of April 24, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 215) (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

RESTORATION AND CONTROL OF CERTAIN LAND TO TERRITORY OF HAWAII

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal that portion of section 203 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, as designates the land herein described as available land within the meaning of that act, and to restore the land to its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Lands.

GROWTH AND CONCENTRATION IN THE FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY

A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report of that Commission entitled "Growth and Concentration in the Flour Milling Industry" (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Joint Resolution 4

"Joint resolution relative to an appropriation for insect control in national forests

"Whereas forest-tree-killing insects have become so numerous in certain portions of California that they have been destroying merchantable timber at a rate six times faster than the loss of such timber by forest fire; and

"Whereas the control of such insects requires united action by adjacent owners, of whom the United States Forest Service is the largest owner; and

"Whereas the United States Forest Service has inadequate funds for the control of insect depredations on the national forests, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has grossly inadequate funds for the necessary field investigation of depredations; and

"Whereas efforts to control these insects by private owners on their own lands in cooperation with the Division of Forestry, State of California, are nullified when similar control measures are not performed on adjacent Federal lands: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Legislature of California respectfully memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to appropriate for the United States Forest Service and for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, sufficient funds for necessary insect control in national forests and for field investigations to determine the extent of insect depredations and the extent of control measures to provide adequate protection of forests; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

Petitions of the members of the Tampa Townsend Club, No. 8; members of the Tampa Townsend Club, No. 15; and members of the Tampa Townsend Club, No. 19, all in the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Clearwater Valley Light & Power Association, Inc., at its annual meeting assembled at Lewiston, Idaho, favoring the enactment of legislation appropriating \$361,000,000 to REA for loans to cooperatives and similar organizations furnishing electrical service in rural communities for the fiscal year 1948, etc.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution adopted by the Fourth Quadrennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Cincinnati, Ohio, protesting against the enactment of unfair and discriminatory labor legislation; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Philadelphia, Pa., urging the President and the Congress to destroy communism and communistic influence in Government, in governmental agencies, in labor unions, in schools and colleges, and wherever it exists in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Property Owners and Associates Protective League of America, of Dallas, Tex., signed by Herbert Pflughaupt, corresponding secretary, praying for the enactment of legislation to end rent control; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition signed by 72 citizens of Bush-ton, Kans., favoring the enactment of Senate bill 265, to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

VETERANS' SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a letter signed by Clifton G. Brown, adjutant, Sumter Post, No. 15, the American Legion, at Sumter, S. C., and a copy of a resolution adopted by that post.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were received, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMTER POST, NO. 15, AMERICAN LEGION,
Sumter, S. C., May 26, 1947.
Senator OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I have been instructed to forward a copy of the attached resolution to you, said resolution having been unanimously passed by Sumter Post, No. 15. It is our feeling that under the present laws a true inequality exists to the detriment of the veteran insofar as social security is concerned.

We respectfully submit this resolution to you for your consideration and guidance.

With best regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

CLIFTON G. BROWN.

Whereas social security provides for death benefits payable on a monthly income basis to (a) children under 18 years of age, and (b) to a widow who has children under 18 until the youngest child reaches 18, and (c) monthly benefits to the widow when she reaches 65; and

Whereas it further provides for a monthly retirement income to a wage earner when he reaches 65 and stops "covered employment," and to his wife when she is 65; and

Whereas these monthly benefits are determined by dividing the wage-earner's earnings in "covered employment" by the number of months that have elapsed since he became 21; and

Whereas many persons entered military service with social-security protection they had earned in previous "covered employment" and found at the time of their demobilization that they had lost their insured status or that their service had reduced the amount of possible family benefits, this resulting because the time spent in service was not considered "employment" under social security; and

Whereas other veterans, who had no opportunity to build social-security benefits through civilian work prior to entering the armed force, were unable to acquire social-security protection while they were in service and on demobilization these men were without social-security protection for their families in the event of their death; and

Whereas Public Law 719, August 10, 1946, partially corrects the above-described conditions, i. e., if death occurs within 3 years after discharge the veteran is regarded as fully insured, which entitles his widow's and children's benefits to be computed on an average wage of \$160 a month; but

Whereas as the laws exist at the present, in the case of a veteran, if he does not die within 3 years after discharge his status will be determined as under the old law which will not give any credit for time spent in the armed forces; and

Whereas it appears that such is unfair and works to the detriment of the veteran: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Sumter Post, No. 15, recommends that Congress enact appropriate laws to eradicate the aforesaid inequalities accruing to the veteran under the laws presently in existence; that said legislation, among other things, specifically provide that all veterans be permanently credited with a set "average monthly wage" for time spent in the armed services; that this resolution be circularized to the department and national headquarters of the American Legion, and the United States Senators from South Carolina, and to the Member of Congress from this district.

REQUEST FOR WISCONSIN COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received a joint resolution enacted by the Legislature of Wisconsin, petitioning Congress to provide for the coinage of 500,000 silver 50-cent pieces to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary next year of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State. I ask that this Resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point and be appropriately referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. President, I have had extensive consultations with the distinguished chairman of the Coinage Subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee [Mr. FLANDERS] on this matter. On March 10, the junior Senator from Vermont reported Senate bill 865 and it was placed on the calendar. I have objected to the passage of this bill since its date of introduction because the bill would attempt to declare the policy of the United States to authorize the striking of only commemorative medals in lieu of commemorative coins and to discontinue the striking of such coins.

WHY I OPPOSE S. 865

The bill states the purpose of this policy principally as a means of foiling counterfeiting of coins and avoiding confusion. I have, however, told the Senator from Vermont that there is no reason whatsoever why the design of the commemorative coins could not be made so similar to other coins, with some slight differences to designate the State centennial, so as to accomplish the objective of Senate bill 865.

I stated to the Senator from Vermont that surely once, twice, or so in the history of a sovereign State, it had the right to ask the Congress for commemorative coins, at no cost whatsoever to the Federal Government, and to have the request granted.

MY PREVIOUS AMENDMENT

On March 25, I prepared an amendment to Senate bill 865 which would have allowed the declaration of policy for medals, but would have made for an exception to the policy in the case of commemoration of an anniversary of the admission of a State into the union, if such anniversary be a multiple of 50.

engaged in in connection with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles and the Long Beach Federal Savings and Loan Association.

It has been the Commissioner's constant policy to foist off on the Federal Home Loan Bank System or the savings and loan business his particular favorites. Reading of the hearings conducted by the Smith committee shows clearly that the beginning of the problem was the attempt to force the former Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Mr. Tuohy, in as president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles. The former manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was set up as manager of the National Savings and Loan League and an even more glaring case is found in connection with Mr. Fahey's former chief examiner who now heads up the Safety Federal Savings and Loan Association in Kansas City. Mr. Kreutz, now the head of the National Savings and Loan League, was the chief of Mr. Fahey's review committee when the Safety Federal developments started. It was his responsibility, among others, to determine whether or not an association could be converted to a Federal savings and loan association. He authorized this conversion 100 percent without a physical examination, in spite of the fact that the association had a withdrawal list of people who wanted their money—nearly \$2,000,000. It owned over \$4,000,000 of foreclosed real estate. Soon after conversion, a determined effort was made to get in Mr. Kreutz as manager of the Federal, but that was too much to stomach, so a compromise was effected and Mr. Ballard—Mr. Fahey's chief examiner—became the managing officer, which position he still holds; but the significant thing is that in 3 years beginning in July 1940, after Mr. Ballard came in, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation poured \$1,400,000 into the Safety Federal to insure its safety and Mr. Ballard his job. This in spite of the fact that only a few years before the Safety had been certified by Mr. Kreutz as solvent, fit for conversion on a 100-percent basis and without some of the other qualifying provisions required of other converting associations whose basic condition was actually much better.

This is one of the more flagrant cases, but the record shows a constant flow of Mr. Fahey's employees into positions of responsibility in the savings and loan business.

If we are to continue to have a going developing thrift and home-financing business in this country, able to keep the veterans' housing program really moving along on the financial side, it is imperative that Mr. Fahey be relieved of his responsibilities at once.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois may have three additional minutes in order that I may ask him a question or two.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire additional time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois does not desire further time.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN LEGISLATION

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois who preceded me made certain pertinent remarks regarding H. R. 2798 and 2799, but he failed to include H. R. 2800 which was passed by unanimous consent earlier today. This action rather amazed me. While I was not shocked that no one went on record in opposition to it, I was rather amazed in view of the fact that the American Bankers Association has gone on record as opposed to H. R. 2800.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is that the bill passed by unanimous consent by the majority party today which provides that Federal savings and loan associations may lend money on unsecured loans?

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was not surprised during the past half hour that the name of Mr. Morton Bodfish, the \$50,000-a-year lobbyist for the savings and loan people, was not mentioned at the foot of the script read by the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I was rather amazed at that.

I wish to call attention to an article appearing in the New York Times of May 23, containing a complete report of the opposition of the American Bankers Association to H. R. 2800.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include this article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

(The article referred to follows:)

BANKERS OPPOSE LOAN LEGISLATION—UNSECURED GRANTS BY SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS HELD CONTRARY TO PROPER OPERATIONS

The proposals contained in the bill, H. R. 2800, which would permit Federal savings and loan associations to make unsecured loans is opposed by the American Bankers Association, it was announced here yesterday. The ABA, it was explained, has filed a statement with the House Committee on Banking and Currency, asserting that the proposals constitute a departure from the natural and proper field of operations of the savings and loan groups.

"As we understand the purpose of H. R. 2800," the ABA's Committee on Federal Legislation, Savings Division, noted in the statement, "it is to permit any Federal savings and loan association to make property alteration, repair, or improvement loans, without security of any kind, whether by mortgage or otherwise, either (1) insured under title I of the National Housing Act, or (2) guaranteed or insured under the Servicemen's

Readjustment Act, or (3) without such insurance or guarantee.

"Traditionally, these associations have been mortgage-lending institutions. These institutions have had no experience in making loans such as these where their soundness is entirely dependent on the character of the borrower."

Even the insurance under title I of the National Housing Act or the guarantee or insurance under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act is no substitute for the experience of a lender in avoiding losses in making this type of loan, the committee asserted. The reason for the favorable loss experience on FHA Title I loans, it stated, is that these insured loans in large measure have been made by experienced lenders who were competent to evaluate the risks involved.

It should be noted, the committee added, that the insurance provided both under Title I of the National Housing Act and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, is not on the individual loan but rather on a certain percentage of the loss sustained on the aggregate of such loans. Further, the guarantee under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act covers not more than 50 percent of the outstanding balance of the loan so that if larger losses are taken on a substantial number of individual loans, the insurance or guarantee may be insufficient.

"There appears to be only one area in which these unsecured property alteration, repair, or improvement loans might justifiably be made by these associations," the committee concluded. "That's where they already hold a mortgage on the property which is to be altered, repaired, or improved with the proceeds of the unsecured loan. In such circumstances an unsecured loan might be warranted to save the borrower or the association the additional expense of rewriting the mortgage, searching the title, recording papers, etc., which one or the other would have to bear.

"Also since the association will already have a mortgage loan on the property it should have some knowledge of the borrower's character and the prospects of repayment of the unsecured loan according to its terms."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE PRINT OF LABOR BILL AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the afternoon, the minority leader the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] inquired as to when the conference report on the labor bill might be expected to come before the House for action. He suggested it would be helpful to the Members if a copy of the committee print of the bill as agreed on in conference could be made available tomorrow morning.

I take this time to report that I have checked with the clerk with the Committee on Education and Labor who, in turn, has checked with the Printing Office, and the committee clerk has advised me that committee prints will be available to him in the morning and he has made arrangements for their circulation to each one of the Members the first thing in the morning. The bill as agreed upon in the conference, therefore, will be available tomorrow to all the

Members for such study and investigation as they care to make of it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. May I inquire of the gentleman from Indiana whether he can give us an indication as to when the conference report itself will be ready?

Mr. HALLECK. I cannot tell the gentleman about that.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 3, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

724. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John and the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Public Lands.

725. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report of the Federal Trade Commission entitled "Growth and Concentration in the Flour Industry" (H. Doc. No. 282); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

726. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$65,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. No. 283); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

727. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation and a proposed rescission of \$175,000,000 from accounts of the United States Maritime Commission (H. Doc. No. 285); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

728. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations for the Treasury Department (H. Doc. No. 286); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

729. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving an increase of \$7,870,193.34 for the Senate and House of Representatives, legislative branch (H. Doc. No. 287); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

730. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$350,000,000 for relief assistance to war-devastated countries (H. Doc. No. 284); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLACKNEY: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 1380. A bill to amend the laws relating to the payment of 6 months' death gratuity to dependents of naval personnel; with an amendment (Rept. No. 497).

Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 3583. A bill to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 498). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. House Concurrent Resolution 49. Concurrent resolution against adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of May 1, 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 499). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 3138. A bill to provide for the periodic audit of the records of the accountable officers of the Senate and House of Representatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 500). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 1974. A bill to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 501). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLVERTON: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 2298. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 502). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 1148. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Spencer Burgess Doyle; with an amendment (Rept. No. 496). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 3679. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3680. A bill to amend sections 207, 209, 213, 215, 216, 220, 222, and 225 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 3681. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to alimony and separate maintenance payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANDIS:

H. R. 3682. A bill to extend the period for providing assistance for certain war-incurred school enrollments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MICHENER (by request):

H. R. 3683. A bill to validate payments heretofore made by disbursing officers of the United States Government covering the cost of shipment of household effects of civilian employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 3684. A bill to provide for the addition of certain revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands to the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma:

H. R. 3685. A bill authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, through its business committee, to sell and convey, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Wyandotte Indian public burial ground in Kansas City, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 3686. A bill to permit the allocation of funds under the Federal Highway Act for the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highway approaches to certain toll bridges which are part of the strategic network of highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ELSTON:

H. R. 3687. A bill to amend the Articles for the Government of the Navy to improve the administration of naval justice; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. R. 3688. A bill to amend the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 so as to provide for allocation of sugar for home canning purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 3689. A bill to extend for 2 years the application of section 22 (b) (9) and (10) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. R. 3690. A bill to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOMENGEAUX:

H. R. 3691. A bill providing for the continuance of compensation or pension payments and a subsistence allowance for certain children of deceased veterans of World War I or II during education or training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 3692. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, with respect to ownership or stock interest in freight forwarders; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma:

H. J. Res. 211. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass, at the earliest possible moment, S. 126 or H. R. 1180, or any similar bill relating to the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the Wisconsin centennial celebration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to an appropriation for insect control in national forests; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to appropriate the funds authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (Public Law 733, 79th Cong.), for agricultural marketing and research, at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Appropriations.

FOREST PEST CONTROL

JUNE 2, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1974]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1974) to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

The hearings held before this committee were based on two identical bills, H. R. 1974 introduced by Congressman Goff of Idaho, and H. R. 2615 introduced by Congressman Engle of California. The first of the two bills introduced is reported by the committee.

The tremendous losses caused by destructive forest insects and diseases make it imperative that every reasonable means be employed to bring about more effective control measures. The accompanying bill is designed to improve and strengthen our defenses against the onslaught of these pests by providing a means whereby incipient epidemics may be detected on State and private as well as on federally owned lands. The proposed legislation will also make possible the development of cooperative relationships among Federal and State Governments and private interests in order that a coordinated and concerted attack may be made upon all forest insects and disease pests.

Testimony introduced in the course of the hearings show that the amount of timber being destroyed in the forests of the United States by destructive insects and diseases is greatly in excess of that caused by fire. A comparison of such losses in the pine regions of California, Oregon, and Washington will serve to illustrate the magnitude and importance of the problem. During the period from 1931 to 1940 timber losses from fire totaled 1,283,900,000 board feet. Insects destroyed 15,545,000,000 board feet or about 12 times more than the amount destroyed by fire. During the same period the timber cut

for commercial use totaled 21,594,600,000 board feet. Thus, the amount of timber destroyed by insects was approximately 75 percent of the amount cut for commercial consumption. Not only do insects and diseases destroy timber, but they inhibit reproduction of forest trees and kill trees necessary for protective cover for watersheds. The hazard of fires and losses caused therefrom are also enhanced because dead trees killed by the destructive action of the insect pests are scattered throughout the forests.

The threat to our forest reserves by insects and diseases and the need for effective control measures have long been recognized by the Federal Government, and much effective work has been done under laws enacted by Congress. Such measures, however, as have been enacted in the past have consisted principally of measures to control specific destructive forms of pests or for the protection of federally owned timber, and have not permitted the broad protective measures envisaged by the accompanying bill. For example, land-managing agencies such as the Forest Service have been authorized to combat insects and diseases affecting timber on lands under its control. Other legislation has authorized work on specific diseases, but there is no adequate existing authority under which the Federal Government, State agencies, and private interests can join forces and bring about a concerted attack on native insects and tree diseases irrespective of the ownership of the land involved. Forest insects and diseases do not respect property boundaries or State lines. Control work in one area can largely be nullified by the lack of similar work in adjoining areas. The importance and need for cooperative action can be best demonstrated by a comparison of the amount of commercial forest areas owned by the Federal Government with that owned by States, counties, and municipalities and private interests. In 1938 federally owned commercial forest areas approximated 96,720,000 acres; that owned by States, counties, and municipalities approximated 24,068,000 acres; and that which was privately owned approximated 340,909,000 acres. Approximately 138,812,000 acres of the latter amount constitute farm woodland. If control measures are to reach maximum effectiveness, they must be carried on immediately wherever the outbreak may occur whether on private, Federal or State owned lands. This calls for coordinated and unified action.

Under this bill, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government, with any State, Territory, possession, or public agency, and with private organizations and persons, to conduct surveys on any forest lands, irrespective of ownership, to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and tree diseases; to determine the kind of protective measures which should be taken; and to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such protective measures as may be deemed necessary. Under this authority, it is believed that it will be possible through cooperative relationships to obtain unified action so that all forest insects and tree diseases may be detected in their incipient stages and effective control measures taken before they reach the epidemic stage and cause widespread losses.

Witnesses appearing before the committee were unanimous in the belief that the cooperative efforts of Federal and State agencies and private owners could go far in preventing a large portion of the losses caused by insects and tree diseases. Such witnesses were also of the opinion that the technical planning, leadership, and coordination of

programs for the suppression and control of destructive insects and diseases could best be performed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The cost of programs authorized by the accompanying bill are to be shared by those participating in the programs. No funds appropriated pursuant to the bill can be expended to control or suppress insect and disease pests on forest lands not owned by the Federal Government until contributions by the owners of such lands toward the work in the form of funds, services, materials, or otherwise, as the Secretary of Agriculture may require, have been agreed upon.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 1: This section declares it to be the policy of the Government independently and through cooperation with States, Territories, and possessions and with private timber owners to act to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive insects or diseases on, or threatening, any forest lands, irrespective of ownership. The aim of this policy is to protect and preserve all forest resources from ravages of such pests, including bark beetles, defoliators, blights, wilts and other insects and diseases, thereby enhancing timber growth, stabilizing forest-using industries, and promoting their employment abilities, eliminating fire hazards resulting from pest-killed trees, conserving forest cover on watersheds, and maintaining the recreational value of forests.

Section 2: This section gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to act directly or in cooperation with other Federal departments, States, Territories, possessions, public agencies, organizations, and individuals in conducting forest surveys and investigations and making appraisals to detect infestations of forest insect pests, and to determine measures to suppress, retard, control, or eradicate the outbreaks and to carry out such measures as may be deemed necessary. Consent of other agencies of the Federal Government is required to be obtained before any operations are conducted on lands controlled by such agencies.

Section 3: From the funds made available pursuant to this section the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such allocations to other Federal agencies for eradication and control measures conducted on lands under their control as he deems necessary.

Section 4: Funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act may not be expended to control insect or disease pests on lands not owned by the Federal Government until such contributions in the form of funds, materials, services, or otherwise as the Secretary may require from persons, organizations, States, Territories, and possessions owning and controlling the lands upon which the work is to be conducted shall have been furnished or agreed upon.

Section 5: This section authorizes such appropriations as the Congress may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, but none of the funds appropriated may be used to pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed.

Section 6: This section makes it clear that the bill proposes to supplement, and not to repeal or limit, existing legislation.

Section 7: This section authorizes the act to be cited as the "Forest Pest Control Act."

Union Calendar No. 250

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1974

[Report No. 501]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Mr. Goff introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 2, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the
4 United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators,
5 blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and
6 diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance
7 of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries
8 and employment associated therewith, aid in fire control
9 by reducing the menace created by dying and dead trees
10 injured or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover

1 on watersheds, and protect recreational and other values of
2 forests, it shall be the policy of the Government of the
3 United States independently and through cooperation with
4 the Governments of States, Territories, and possessions, and
5 private timber owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress,
6 or eradicate incipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of
7 destructive insects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest
8 lands, irrespective of ownership.

9 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
10 either directly or in cooperation with other departments of
11 the Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or pos-
12 session, organization, person, or public agency, subject to
13 such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such
14 funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available
15 for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands
16 to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and
17 tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be
18 applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control,
19 suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening, potential, or
20 emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and to
21 plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as he
22 may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and pur-
23 poses of this Act: *Provided*, That any operations planned
24 to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases
25 on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other

1 agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted with
2 the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such land.

3 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his dis-
4 cretion and out of any money made available pursuant to
5 this Act, make allocations to Federal agencies having juris-
6 diction over lands held or owned by the United States in
7 such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control,
8 suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases
9 affecting forests on said lands.

10 SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the pur-
11 poses of this Act shall be expended to prevent, retard,
12 control, or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands
13 owned by persons, associations, corporations, States, Terri-
14 tories, possessions, or subdivisions thereof, until such con-
15 tributions toward the work as the Secretary may require
16 have been made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services,
17 materials, or otherwise.

18 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
19 for the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may
20 from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so
21 appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, in-
22 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
23 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the
24 purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of pas-
25 senger-carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to

1 pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed.
2 Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or
3 eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may
4 be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709
5 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such pro-
6 cedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agricul-
7 ture, when deemed necessary in the public interest.

8 SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act are intended to sup-
9 plement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing,
10 existing legislation.

11 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Forest Pest Con-
12 trol Act".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1974

[Report No. 501]

A BILL

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Goff

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 2, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 6, 1947
For actions of June 5, 1947
80th-1st, No. 106

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee recommended that, in carrying out Reorganization Plan 1, ARA be called Bureau of Research and present ARA bureaus be called divisions. Senate committee reported bill to increase subsistence-allowance authorization. House committee reported bill to protect forests from insects and diseases. House directed committee to make civil-service investigation. Rep. Murray (Wis.) criticized wool bill as "needless and uncalled for".

HOUSE

1. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 3678 (pp. 6624-42). For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 104.
2. PERSONNEL. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 176, directing the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate and report to Congress on matters coming within its jurisdiction, and providing subpoena powers to the Committee (pp. 6642-8). During the debate Rep. MacKinnon, Minn., inserted a letter from a nursery complaining about the length of mail time in delivering perishable strawberries (p. 6645).
3. EXHIBITS; TAXATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 3602, to exempt agricultural fairs from the general admissions tax (p. 6617).
4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Began debate on a rule to waive points of order on H. R. 3342, to authorize a Federal information and educational exchange program with foreign countries (pp. 6648-50).
Both Houses received from the State Department proposed legislation to authorize any Government agency to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations; to House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee (pp. 6650, 6584).
5. FORESTRY; INSECTS; DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 597, to provide for protection of forests from insects and diseases (H. Rept. 538)(p. 6651).
6. PURCHASING. The committee report on H. Con. Res. 49, to disapprove the President's Reorganization Plan 2 of 1947 (see Digest 103), states: "Although there

appears to be some justification for placing under one Government official the responsibility for coordinating the administration and enforcement machinery of the Davis-Bacon Act, Copeland Act, and 8-hour laws, a more appropriate step at this time would seem to require careful consideration of these laws by appropriate congressional committees."

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received (June 2) from the President revised 1948 appropriation estimates for the Legislative Branch, which include the following: Professional and clerical assistance to Senate standing committees, \$1,285,785; Senate majority and minority policy committees, \$82,000; Joint Committee on the Economic Report, \$70,000; House committee employees, including \$165,000 for the Appropriations Committee, \$1,971,750; studies and examinations of executive agencies by the House Appropriations Committee pursuant to Sec. 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, \$150,000; office of House Coordinator of Information, \$65,000; preparation and editing of the laws, under direction of the House Judiciary Committee, \$10,000; Office of the Legislative Counsel, \$180,000; and preparation of a statement of appropriations, under direction of the Appropriations Committee, \$4,000 (H. Doc. 287). To Appropriations Committee.

SENATE

8. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted an unofficial report favoring the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 (p. 6585). The Committee makes the following recommendation to the President in carrying out the plan:

"1. A simplification of nomenclature being very desirable in the executive branch, the committee recommends that the agricultural research functions, included in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1947, be consolidated in a Bureau of Research in the Department of Agriculture, and it further recommends that each subordinate group within that Bureau be named a Division, for example, the Division of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry, the Division of Animal Industry, the Division of Dairy Industry, the Division of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Division of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Division of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and the Division of Experiment Stations.

"This recommendation is in line with others of a similar nature, wherein this committee will lend its influence toward making nomenclature and structure within the executive branch simpler and more regular.

"2. While there is now no objection to the transfer of the Federal credit union functions to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the committee feels that this is not a proper function to be continued by the latter agency. However, we should prefer to change its location at a later time when the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation itself would be transferred to a more appropriate location within the executive branch."

9. SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 544, to amend the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 by increasing the maximum allowance (S. Rept. 240) (p. 6585). The Daily Digest states that it is "a completely revised version of S. 544, establishing a maximum subsistence allowance for traveling expenses of Federal officers and employees at \$8 a day, and authorizing the Bureau of the Budget to set rates within that limit according to costs in geographical locations" (p. D338).

10. DISBURSING. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. 1316, to provide for establishment of a special deposit account or accounts with the U.S. Treasury to facilitate payment of Government checks no longer immediately negotiable because of age, and amend Sec. 21 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934 to provide for payment of these checks

District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 296); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

754. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$62.50, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Department of Justice (H. Doc. No. 297); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

755. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 involving a decrease of \$400,000 for the Department of Justice (H. Doc. No. 298); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 665. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for money stolen or obtained through false pretenses from them while they were on duty at the United States naval training station, Farragut, Idaho; without amendment (Rept. No. 537). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. S. 597. An act to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 538). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 254. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey; with an amendment (Rept. No. 520). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 361. An act for the relief of Alva R. Moore; without amendment (Rept. No. 521). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 423. An act for the relief of John B. Barton; without amendment (Rept. No. 522). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 425. An act for the relief of Col. Frank R. Loyd; without amendment (Rept. No. 523). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 620. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ida Elma Franklin; without amendment (Rept. No. 524). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 664. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Isehart; without amendment (Rept. No. 525). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 431. A bill for the relief of the Columbia Hospital of Richland County, S. C.; without amendment (Rept. No. 526). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 645. A bill for the relief of Ben. W. Colburn; with an amendment (Rept. No.

527). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 988. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of certain property owners adjacent to Fort Knox, Ky.; without amendment (Rept. No. 528). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1737. A bill for the relief of Owen R. Brewster; without amendment (Rept. No. 529). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1800. A bill for the relief of David Hickey Post, No. 235, of the American Legion; with an amendment (Rept. No. 530). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1930. A bill for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation; without amendment (Rept. No. 531). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPRINGER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2056. A bill for the relief of J. C. Bateman; with an amendment (Rept. No. 532). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPRINGER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2306. A bill for the relief of Myrtle Ruth Osborne, Marion Walts, and Jessie A. Walts; with amendments (Rept. No. 533). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNE of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2399. A bill for the relief of Joseph W. Beyer; with an amendment (Rept. No. 534). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2434. A bill for the relief of Ruth A. Hairston; with an amendment (Rept. No. 535). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2607. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of George Wesley Hobbs, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 536). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama:

H. R. 3730. A bill to amend section 20 (12) of the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to recourse, by an initial or delivering carrier, against the carrier on whose line loss of, or damage or injury to, property is sustained, on account of expense incurred in defending actions at law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 3731. A bill authorizing modifications in the repayment contracts with the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation District No. 1 and the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation District No. 2; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. R. 3732. A bill to provide a Federal old-age pension for the needy aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 3733. A bill to extend section 205 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act to authorize refund to manufacturers of certain wearing apparel; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. O'HARA (by request):

H. R. 3734. A bill to protect consumers, retailers, distributors, manufacturers, dealers, and producers from misnaming, misbranding, improper identification, and deceptive or

misleading advertising of fur products and articles made in part or in whole from fur, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3735. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to donate and convey to Okaloosa County, State of Florida, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a portion of Santa Rosa Island, Fla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 3736. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. 730), as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 3737. A bill to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3738. A bill to amend Public Law 68, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROHRBOUGH:

H. R. 3739. A bill to authorize the Veterans' Administration to acquire certain land as a site for the proposed Veterans' Administration facility at Clarksburg, W. Va., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SPRINGER (by request):

H. J. Res. 212. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim the 1st day of each year as Good Neighbor Day, when American citizens will focus their attention upon setting an example of friendly consideration for others through practice of the Golden Rule; a fitting occasion to establish a high standard of personal conduct for all the days to follow and point the way, year by year, to a century of peace from each Good Neighbor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3740. A bill for the relief of Andrew Osiecinski Czapski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOOTE:

H. R. 3741. A bill for the relief of Harry Evans, the Hull Brewing Co., and the Security Insurance Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 3742. A bill for the relief of Robert Wilhem Gerling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 3743. A bill for the relief of the Riegel Textile Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

607. Mr. MCGREGOR presented a petition from the Muskingum Protective Association asking the United States Corps of Engineers to maintain a level of 5 feet below the crest of June 19, 1946, at Dresden, Ohio, to guarantee all possible protection from excess run-off or floods covering residents of the Muskingum watershed counties of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

FOREST PEST CONTROL

JUNE 5, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 597]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 597), to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

The Senate bill, S. 597, is identical with H. R. 1974, heretofore reported by this committee. The report (H. Rept. No. 501) which accompanied H. R. 1974 is equally applicable to the accompanying bill (S. 597), and it is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 501, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1974) to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

The hearings held before this committee were based on two identical bills, H. R. 1974 introduced by Congressman Goff of Idaho, and H. R. 2615 introduced by Congressman Engle of California. The first of the two bills introduced is reported by the committee.

The tremendous losses caused by destructive forest insects and diseases make it imperative that every reasonable means be employed to bring about more effective control measures. The accompanying bill is designed to improve and strengthen our defenses against the onslaught of these pests by providing a means whereby incipient epidemics may be detected on State and private as well as on federally owned lands. The proposed legislation will also make possible the development of cooperative relationships among Federal and State Governments and private interests in order that a coordinated and concerted attack may be made upon all forest insects and disease pests.

Testimony introduced in the course of the hearings show that the amount of timber being destroyed in the forests of the United States by destructive insects and diseases is greatly in excess of that caused by fire. A comparison of such losses in the pine regions of California, Oregon, and Washington will serve to illustrate the magnitude and importance of the problem. During the period from 1931 to 1940 timber losses from fire totaled 1,283,900,000 board feet. Insects destroyed 15,545,000,000 board feet or about 12 times more than the amount

destroyed by fire. During the same period the timber cut for commercial use totaled 21,594,600,000 board feet. Thus, the amount of timber destroyed by insects was approximately 75 percent of the amount cut for commercial consumption. Not only do insects and diseases destroy timber, but they inhibit reproduction of forest trees and kill trees necessary for protective cover for watersheds. The hazard of fires and losses caused therefrom are also enhanced because dead trees killed by the destructive action of the insect pests are scattered throughout the forests.

The threat to our forest reserves by insects and diseases and the need for effective control measures have long been recognized by the Federal Government, and much effective work has been done under laws enacted by Congress. Such measures, however, as have been enacted in the past have consisted principally of measures to control specific destructive forms of pests or for the protection of federally owned timber, and have not permitted the broad protective measures envisaged by the accompanying bill. For example, land-managing agencies such as the Forest Service have been authorized to combat insects and diseases affecting timber on lands under its control. Other legislation has authorized work on specific diseases, but there is no adequate existing authority under which the Federal Government, State agencies, and private interests can join forces and bring about a concerted attack on native insects and tree diseases irrespective of the ownership of the land involved. Forest insects and diseases do not respect property boundaries or State lines. Control work in one area can largely be nullified by the lack of similar work in adjoining areas. The importance and need for cooperative action can be best demonstrated by a comparison of the amount of commercial forest areas owned by the Federal Government with that owned by States, counties, and municipalities and private interests. In 1938 federally owned commercial forest areas approximated 96,720,000 acres; that owned by States, counties, and municipalities approximated 24,068,000 acres; and that which was privately owned approximated 340,909,000 acres. Approximately 138,812,000 acres of the latter amount constitute farm woodland. If control measures are to reach maximum effectiveness, they must be carried on immediately wherever the outbreak may occur whether on private, Federal, or State-owned lands. This calls for coordinated and unified action.

Under this bill, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government, with any State, Territory, possession, or public agency, and with private organizations and persons, to conduct surveys on any forest lands, irrespective of ownership, to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and tree diseases; to determine the kind of protective measures which should be taken; and to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such protective measures as may be deemed necessary. Under this authority, it is believed that it will be possible through cooperative relationships to obtain unified action so that all forest insects and tree diseases may be detected in their incipient stages and effective control measures taken before they reach the epidemic stage and cause widespread losses.

Witnesses appearing before the committee were unanimous in the belief that the cooperative efforts of Federal and State agencies and private owners could go far in preventing a large portion of the losses caused by insects and tree diseases. Such witnesses were also of the opinion that the technical planning, leadership, and coordination of programs for the suppression and control of destructive insects and diseases could best be performed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The cost of programs authorized by the accompanying bill are to be shared by those participating in the programs. No funds appropriated pursuant to the bill can be expended to control or suppress insect and disease pests on forest lands not owned by the Federal Government until contributions by the owners of such lands toward the work in the form of funds, services, materials, or otherwise, as the Secretary of Agriculture may require, have been agreed upon.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 1: This section declares it to be the policy of the Government independently and through cooperation with States, Territories, and possessions and with private timber owners to act to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive insects or diseases on, or threatening, any forest lands, irrespective of ownership. The aim of this policy is to protect and preserve all forest resources from ravages of such pests, including bark beetles, defoliators, blights, wilts, and other insects and diseases, thereby enhancing timber growth, stabilizing forest-using industries, and promoting their

employment abilities, eliminating fire hazards resulting from pest-killed trees, conserving forest cover on watersheds, and maintaining the recreational value of forests.

Section 2: This section gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to act directly or in cooperation with other Federal departments, States, Territories, possessions, public agencies, organizations, and individuals in conducting forest surveys and investigations and making appraisals to detect infestations of forest insect pests, and to determine measures to suppress, retard, control, or eradicate the outbreaks and to carry out such measures as may be deemed necessary. Consent of other agencies of the Federal Government is required to be obtained before any operations are conducted on lands controlled by such agencies.

Section 3: From the funds made available pursuant to this section the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such allocations to other Federal agencies for eradication and control measures conducted on lands under their control as he deems necessary.

Section 4: Funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act may not be expended to control insect or disease pests on lands not owned by the Federal Government until such contributions in the form of funds, materials, services, or otherwise as the Secretary may require from persons, organizations, States, Territories, and possessions owning and controlling the lands upon which the work is to be conducted shall have been furnished or agreed upon.

Section 5: This section authorizes such appropriations as the Congress may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, but none of the funds appropriated may be used to pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed.

Section 6: This section makes it clear that the bill proposes to supplement, and not to repeal or limit, existing legislation.

Section 7: This section authorizes the act to be cited as the "Forest Pest Control Act."



Union Calendar No. 267

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 597

[Report No. 538]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 23, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 5, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects
and diseases, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the
4 United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators,
5 blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and
6 diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance
7 of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries and
8 employment associated therewith, aid in fire control by re-
9 ducing the menace created by dying and dead trees injured
10 or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover on water-

1 sheds, and protect recreational and other values of forests, it
2 shall be the policy of the Government of the United States
3 independently and through cooperation with the governments
4 of States, Territories, and possessions, and private timber
5 owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate in-
6 cipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive in-
7 sects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest lands irre-
8 spective of ownership.

9 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either
10 directly or in cooperation with other departments of the
11 Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or pos-
12 session, organization, person, or public agency, subject to
13 such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such
14 funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available
15 for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands
16 to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and
17 tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be
18 applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control,
19 suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening potential, or
20 emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and
21 to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as
22 he may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and
23 purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That any operations planned
24 to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases
25 on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other

1 agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted
2 with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such
3 land.

4 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his dis-
5 cretion and out of any money made available pursuant to
6 this Act, make allocations to Federal agencies having juris-
7 diction over lands held or owned by the United States in
8 such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control,
9 suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases
10 affecting forests on said lands.

11 SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the pur-
12 poses of this Act shall be expended to prevent, retard, control,
13 or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands owned by
14 persons, associations, corporations, States, Territories, pos-
15 sessions, or subdivisions thereof until such contributions
16 toward the work as the Secretary may require have been
17 made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services, materials,
18 or otherwise.

19 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 for the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may
21 from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so
22 appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, in-
23 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
24 of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the
25 purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of passenger-

1 carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to pay
2 the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed.
3 Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or
4 eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may
5 be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709
6 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such pro-
7 cedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture,
8 when deemed necessary in the public interest.

9 SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act are intended to sup-
10 plement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing,
11 existing legislation.

12 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Forest Pest
13 Control Act".

Passed the Senate May 22 (legislative day, April 21),
1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 597

[Report No. 538]

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 17, 1947
For actions of June 16, 1947
80th-1st, No. 113

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on wool bill. House passed Remount Service transfer bill. House passed bill to protect forests from insects and diseases. Senate passed bill to regulate marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to change boundaries of Gila reclamation project. Sen. Pepper introduced rural-industrialization bill. Rep. Douglas introduced and discussed bill to authorize a farm-labor program in Labor Department.

HOUSE

1. **WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 814, the wool bill, after rejecting, 166-191, a motion by Rep. Rayburn to recommit the bill to conference (pp. 7253-64).
The bill provides as follows: Requires that, until Dec. 31, 1948, CCC shall support the price of wool at the 1946 level. Authorizes CCC to sell its wool at less than parity. Makes Sec. 22 of the AAAct applicable to wool programs under the bill provided that no action under this provision shall be in contravention of existing international agreements.
The Senate has not yet acted on the conference report.
2. **FORESTRY.** Passed without amendment S. 597, to provide for protection of forests from insects and diseases (pp. 7238-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. **CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT.** Passed without amendment H. R. 3511, to extend until June 30, 1948, the provision for annuities for 25-years-service employees who have been involuntarily separated from service or have been voluntarily separated but have accepted positions with lower pay (p. 7235).
4. **REMOUNT SERVICE.** Passed as reported H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service (which improves the breeds of horses) from the War Department to this Department, effective July 1, 1947 (p. 7244).
5. **WATER CONSERVATION.** Passed with amendments H. R. 2167, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to add certain lands to the Angostura water conservation and utilization project, S. Dak. (p. 7239).
6. **FISH AND WILDLIFE.** Passed without amendment H. R. 2721, to require that, in the management of existing facilities in the upper Mississippi River, the War

Department give full consideration to the needs of fish and other wildlife resources and their habitat dependent on such waters (pp. 7239-40).

7. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on this bill, H. R. 3839 (p. 7266). It is expected that debate on this bill will begin today.
8. TAXATION. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 1, the tax-reduction bill (H. Doc. 322)(pp. 7227-8). A vote on whether to over-ride the veto is expected today.
9. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee agreed to recommend to the full committee H. R. 1426, extending veterans' preference to widowed mothers of veterans, and H. R. 3520, to amend the veterans' preference provisions regarding ratings on civil-service examinations (p. D386).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. LeCompte, Iowa, urged flood-control appropriations, describing flood damage to farm crops in Iowa (p. 7218).
11. FORESTRY. After discussion, Rep. Cole, N. Y., asked that H. R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public, be passed over without prejudice in order that the Committee might correct its report (p. 7229).
12. RECLAMATION. On objections of Reps. Harris, Allen of La., Brooks, Gathings, and Larcade. H. R. 1274, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark., was stricken from the consent calendar (p. 7229).
13. MILITARY LEAVE. Passed as reported H. R. 1845, to amend existing laws regarding military leave for U. S. employees so as to equalize rights to leave and reemployment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve (pp. 7235-6).

SENATE

14. MARKETING; INSECT CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. (p. 7161). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3123 (pp. 7173, 7177-94). Sens. Wherry, Gurney, Ball, Cordon, Hayden, Thomas (Okla.), and O'Mahoney were appointed conferees (p. 7194). House conferees not yet appointed.
16. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 483, to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Reclamation project (pp. 7174-5).
Passed without amendment H.R. 3197, to increase the reimbursable construction cost obligation and extend repayment period of the Mancos Water Conservancy District (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 3348, to declare U.S. policy with respect to allocation of construction costs of Coachella Division of the All-American irrigation project, Calif. (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 3143, to authorize construction of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colo. (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. Section 3043 (a), Internal Revenue Code, is amended by deleting the colon in the second sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "nor to apply to or prohibit the fermentation of grape wine retains with resin on bonded winery premises."

4. Section 3044 (b), Internal Revenue Code, is amended by deleting the words "and not more than 13 per centum of alcohol after complete fermentation," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "and not more than 13 per centum of alcohol after complete fermentation of, if sweetened, after complete fermentation and sweetening."

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, there was an amendment. If it is not in the bill, I offer it at this time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GEARHART as a committee amendment: In the title of the bill insert after the figure "3043 (a)," the figure "3044 (b)."

On page 2, rearrange sections 2, 3, and 4 in their correct order, renumbering section 3 section 2; renumbering section 4 section 3; and renumbering section 2 section 4.

On page 2, line 22, in section 4, as the bill is now drawn, prior to the foregoing amendment, strike out the word "of" following the word "fermentation" and insert in lieu thereof "or."

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. That request comes too late. We have already read amendments to the bill.

Mr. CORBETT. Then I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The objection comes too late.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

PERMITTING THE BLENDING AND AGING OF BRANDIES IN BOND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1946) to amend section 2801 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (e) of section 2801 of the Internal Revenue Code be, and it is hereby, amended by adding the following new numbered paragraph:

"(5) Blending of beverage brandies: Fruit brandies distilled from the same kind of fruit at not more than 170 degrees proof may, for the sole purpose of perfecting such brandies according to commercial standards, be mixed or blended with each other, or with any such mixture or blend, by the distiller thereof in any internal revenue bonded warehouse operated by him exclusively for the storage of brandy or wine spirits, and the provisions of this section and of sections 2800 (a) (5) and 3254 (g) relating to rectification or other internal revenue laws of the United States shall not be held to apply to or prohibit such mixing or blending, and brandies so mixed or blended may be packaged, stored, transported, transferred in bond, withdrawn from bond tax-paid or tax-free, or be otherwise disposed of, in the same manner as such brandies not so mixed or blended: *Provided,* That, in addition to the tax imposed by this chapter on the production of distilled spirits, there shall be paid a tax of 30 cents as to each proof gallon

(and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon) of brandy so mixed or blended (except when withdrawn tax-free and accounted for or when lost and allowance is made therefor), such tax to be paid by rectified spirits stamps affixed to the packages at the time of withdrawal. The Commissioner, under rules and regulations to be by him prescribed with the approval of the Secretary, upon the presentation of proof to his satisfaction of the loss by leakage, evaporation, theft, or otherwise of fruit brandies so blended or mixed, not occurring as the result of any negligence, connivance, collusion, or fraud on the part of the warehouseman or his agents, is hereby authorized to remit or refund the taxes assessed or paid upon such lost brandies: *Provided, however,* That such remission or refund shall be allowed only to the extent that the warehouseman is not indemnified or recompensed for such tax, and that losses of fruit brandies occurring prior to any such mixing or blending shall be allowable in accordance with section 2901. The term 'distiller' as used herein shall include any one or more distillers associated as members of any farm cooperative, or any one or more distillers affiliated within the meaning of section 17 (a) (5) of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, as amended, or any fruit distiller for whose account, recorded with the district supervisor at the time of production, the brandy to be blended was produced. The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Secretary, make such rules or regulations as he may deem necessary to carry these provisions into effect."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIMITING LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS AND OTHERS IN REGISTERED DISTILLERIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1947) to amend section 2800 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2800 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Every proprietor or possessor of any still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, and every person in any manner interested in the use of such still, distillery, or distilling apparatus, shall be jointly and severally liable for the taxes imposed by law on the distilled spirits produced therefrom: *Provided,* That in the case of a registered distillery or registered fruit distillery any person so interested other than the proprietor, shall be liable under this subsection for such taxes only if such person (1) has defrauded, or aided or abetted in defrauding, the United States of such taxes, or (2) has profited, directly or indirectly, by the receipt of dividends or otherwise, from any defrauding or evading of payment of such taxes, in which event he shall be liable only to the extent of such profits."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Clerk called the bill (H. J. Res. 193) to grant authority for the erection of a permanent building for the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, Washington, D. C.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the chairman of the Committee on Public Works if he will kindly undertake an explanation of this bill, for the reason that it appears to me to be a very unusual measure in that the Congress is giving consent to a local charitable institution to construct out of its own funds a building upon public ground and that after the building is erected the title to the building shall be in the United States Government.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, the American Red Cross appeared before our committee, indicating that they desired to erect a building here that would cost probably a million and a half dollars, on property which belongs to the United States.

It may be somewhat new to many Members to know that the title to the property on which the present Red Cross Buildings stand here in the District of Columbia is in the name of the United States. The Red Cross has its own money but they cannot build without the consent of the Congress of the United States.

Every agency of Government to which this bill has been submitted has reported favorably. There is no objection whatever, and there is no cost to our Government. The Government has the land. Because of certain recent developments in the District the Red Cross is forced to vacate some buildings which they have occupied rent free for a long period of time. They must move out. They are preparing the plans to build the building. Consent of Congress is needed to facilitate the construction of this "workshop" as the Red Cross calls it, a workshop badly needed here in the District of Columbia for this particular organization.

Mr. COLE of New York. But why is it necessary to have the consent of Congress as a prerequisite to the construction of the building?

Mr. DONDERO. Because it is going to be on land title to which is in the United States Government, and they are not permitted to erect a building on that land without the consent of Congress.

Mr. COLE of New York. If it is possible for them to put up a building on public land others might likewise get the consent of Congress.

Mr. DONDERO. That might be possible. I am in no position to answer that, but I presume the gentleman is correct.

Mr. COLE of New York. I can understand that it is entirely worth while for a charitable or eleemosynary institution of a Nation-wide character; but when we grant this authority to a local chapter of a national organization it seems to me we are establishing a precedent which may someday rise up to plague us. I want to make sure that the Committee on Public Works has considered the possible danger from that source.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I should like to call the gentleman's attention to a committee amendment which will add section 10 to the bill and which takes care

the very question the gentleman raises.

Mr. COLE of New York. That still will not make it impossible for a person in future years to say that this is a precedent in spite of the fact that the bill itself says it shall not be construed as a precedent.

Mr. DONDERO. Being here in the Nation's Capital, however, we think it deserves special consideration over any other chapter throughout the United States.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That authority be, and is hereby, given to the American National Red Cross to erect upon the south half of square 104 in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, a permanent building for the use of the District of Columbia Chapter, American National Red Cross in connection with its work, in cooperation with the Government of the United States and its responsibilities under its charter granted by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the plans of the proposed building shall first be approved by the American National Red Cross, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the erection and design thereof shall be under the supervision of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency in accordance with the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended and as hereby further amended.

SEC. 3. That the cost of the removal of the buildings on this site shall be borne by the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, without expense to the United States.

SEC. 4. That said permanent building shall remain the property of the United States but under the supervision of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency and the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, shall, at all times be charged with the responsibility, care, keeping, and maintenance of said building without expense to the United States.

SEC. 5. That moneys of the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia chapter, available for the construction of the aforesaid building, including any amount administratively determined necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expenses, may be transferred to and expended by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency, and such funds may be consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings is authorized to prepare drawings and specifications for this building prior to the approval by the Attorney General of the title to such acquisition.

SEC. 6. That said building shall be appropriate in design and character and shall be used by the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia chapter, and shall cost not less than \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this expenditure shall include complete equipment.

SEC. 7. That the person, firm, or corporation which the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall select to furnish professional architectural and engineering services required for the project shall be chosen from nominations made by the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia chapter.

SEC. 8. That the National Capital Housing Authority is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction of the Federal Works Administrator such part of the site for said building as is now under the jurisdiction of said Authority: *Provided*, That the Treasurer of the United States is authorized and directed to credit said Authority with the fair market value, at the date of transfer, of the property so transferred: *Provided further*, That the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized to utilize the property so transferred, as well as that part of the site already under his jurisdiction, for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 9. That the Federal Works Administrator, through the Public Buildings Administration, is hereby authorized to furnish steam from the central heating plant for the heating of said building, such steam to be paid for by the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia chapter, at such reasonable rates, not less than cost, as may be determined by the Federal Works Administrator: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator, through the Public Buildings Administration, is authorized to prepare plans and specifications and to supervise and to contract for the work necessary to connect said building with the Government mains and to pay the cost of such work and services, including administrative expenses, from the funds consolidated into the Treasury pursuant to section 5 thereof.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, after line 21, add a new section as follows:

"SEC. 10. The enactment of this joint resolution shall not be construed as establishing a policy of the United States Government to furnish building sites for Red Cross chapters or any eleemosynary institution at any other place."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEATH GRATUITIES FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1380) to amend the laws relating to the payment of 6 months' death gratuity to dependents of naval personnel.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provision contained in the act approved June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 824), as amended (34 U. S. C., Supp. 943), is hereby further amended by striking out the words "not the result of his or her own misconduct," wherever appearing therein.

SEC. 2. The act of May 12, 1930 (46 Stat. 268, 34 U. S. C. 944), entitled "An act authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to beneficiaries of transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve who die while on active duty," is hereby amended by striking out the words "and not as a result of their own misconduct," appearing therein.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 4, insert the following: "SEC. 3. The act of December 17, 1919, chapter 6 (41 Stat. 367), entitled 'An act to provide for the payment of 6 months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his

own misconduct,' as amended (10 U. S. C. 903), is further amended by striking out the words 'not the result of his own misconduct,' wherever appearing therein."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill to amend the laws relating to the payment of 6 months' death gratuity to dependents of naval and Army personnel."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUDIT OF RECORDS OF ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3138) to provide for the periodic audit of the records of the accountable officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States shall, not less frequently than once each year, detail assistants to audit the fiscal records of accountable officers of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States and shall report to the respective Houses on the results of each such audit.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREST PEST CONTROL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1974) to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the author of this bill will give us some indication as to the possible cost.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, having introduced this bill I am very glad indeed to answer the gentleman's inquiry. I may say that no new appropriation is expected to be requested at this session under this bill, which is designed to provide cooperation between the Federal Government, the States, and private agencies in controlling infestations of our forests by insect pests.

One of the basic reasons for submitting the bill is that in the infestation of forest areas by defoliators, bark beetles, and other destructive forest insect pests often the area infested includes private timber lands, State timber lands, and also Federal timber lands. This Congress earlier in the session, due to a heavy infestation by the tussock moth, a defoliator, in northern Idaho, my district, made an appropriation to eradicate this pest. It was provided in that appropriation bill for cooperation with State and private owners. This provision for cooperative effort might have been subject to a point of order on the floor had such point been raised, but it was not, and the control campaign is now going on.

The State of Idaho appropriated \$210,000 to combat the pest, the private own-

ers put up something over \$100,000, this Congress \$375,000, and joining efforts DDT is being sprayed by airplane. When one of these infestations comes it is hardly effective to just fight the pest on Federal land or State land or private land for the control measures must cover the whole of the infested area.

The bill provides that when any Federal money is used the Forest Service may provide what cooperation will take place from the other owners that are interested. May I say also that I claim no pride of authorship because the same bill was introduced in the Senate and I invite attention to No. 176 on today's calendar, an identical bill, which passed the Senate and is over here for consideration. Thus this bill has the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senate and our own committee on Agriculture. The procedures outlined by the bill are not only of the highest importance to my own State but to the future protection of every forest area in the United States.

Mr. ENGEL of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOFF. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGEL of California. May I say for the benefit of the Members of the House, in answering the inquiry of the gentleman, that the present appropriation—the one for the present fiscal year—is \$480,000. In other words, that is the amount which is now being appropriated for the sort of thing which this bill seeks to do. The bill, however, authorizes a more efficient use of that money because it will permit the Federal Government to cooperate with State and private owners. At the present time the Federal Government has no authority at all to go into a cooperative deal, even where land ownerships are mixed. You can appreciate the inefficient of trying to control insects on Federal land, where the adjacent private landowner is not doing anything or where the State is not doing anything on contiguous land. This bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to go into a cooperative agreement with the other landowners for the purpose of fighting those insects on a cooperative basis. It does not provide any money. It merely provides for a more efficient use of the money which the Congress may see fit to make available for this purpose.

Mr. GOFF. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 597, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators, blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries and employment as-

sociated therewith, aid in fire control by reducing the menace created by dying and dead trees injured or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover on watersheds, and protect recreational and other values of forests, it shall be the policy of the Government of the United States independently and through cooperation with the governments of States, Territories, and possessions, and private-timber owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive insects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest lands irrespective of ownership.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or possession, organization, person, or public agency, subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening, potential, or emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as he may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and purposes of this act: *Provided*, That any operations planned to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such land.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion and out of any money made available pursuant to this act, make allocations to Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands held or owned by the United States in such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control, suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases affecting forests on said lands.

SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act shall be expended to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands owned by persons, associations, corporations, States, Territories, possessions, or subdivisions thereof until such contributions toward the work as the Secretary may require have been made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services, materials, or otherwise.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of passenger-carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed. Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such procedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, when deemed necessary in the public interest.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act are intended to supplement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing, existing legislation.

SEC. 7. This act may be cited as the "Forest Pest Control Act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1974) was laid on the table.

INCLUSION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN ANGOSTURA PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2167) to authorize the inclusion within the Angostura water conservation and utilization project of certain lands owned by the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to add to and make a part of the Angostura water conservation and utilization project, situated in Custer and Fall River Counties, S. Dak., and established pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. (and Supp.) 590y-590z-11), any lands of the United States acquired under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), or title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm-Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), within the Bad Lands-Fall River land utilization project, administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, which are found to be suitable for water conservation and utilization purposes. All lands so added to and made a part of the Angostura water conservation and utilization project shall thereafter be subject to all laws applicable to agricultural lands acquired under the provisions of section 5 (a) of the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590z-3 (a)); the costs incurred by the United States in acquiring such lands, as well as the costs incurred in the improvement thereof for water conservation and utilization purposes, shall be returned in the same manner as though such lands had been acquired under the provisions of said section 5 (a).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, following the word "Angostura", strike out the words "water conservation and utilization" and substitute in lieu thereof "unit of the Missouri Basin."

Page 2, line 7, following the word "for", strike out the words "water conservation and utilization purposes," and substitute in lieu thereof "such transfer."

Page 2, line 9, following the word "Angostura" strike out the words "water conservation and utilization project" and substitute in lieu thereof "unit."

Page 2, line 15, following the word "for", strike out the words "water conservation and utilization" and substitute in lieu thereof "irrigation."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota to the title of the bill: Strike out "water conservation and utilization" and insert "unit of the Missouri Basin."

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSERVATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE OF UPPER MISSISSIPPI

The Clerk read the bill (H. R. 2721) to amend the act of March 10, 1934, entitled "An act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have this bill explained.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this bill simply provides and directs full consideration and recognition of the needs of fish and other wildlife on the part of the United States Engineer Corps in maintaining certain pool levels in the upper Mississippi River during the wintertime. The bill does not apply to the navigation season and only requires cooperation during the winter months of the year when we have several feet of ice on the river. It was the practice during the wartime for the War Department to draw down the pools and virtually drain some of the pools during the winter months, and thousands of tons of fish were destroyed or smothered at the time because the water was removed leaving the fish in pockets without water. Now the War Department has agreed to cooperate in the maintenance of the pool levels during these months. It does not affect navigation in the lower Mississippi River or any other part of the Mississippi because the provisions of this cooperation do not relate during the period of the navigation season.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Where does it say that it applies only during the winter?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It says: "Shall operate and maintain pool levels as though navigation was carried on throughout the year."

Of course, the pool levels are maintained during the navigation season. The bill provides for the maintenance of adequate water in pools during the winter months to stop destruction of fish.

Mr. JUDD. Of course, the gentleman knows what our concern is, that there are certain seasons of the year in dry years when the water is so low over the chain of locks above St. Louis that unless there is some draw-down the navigation cannot be carried on. May I ask the gentleman, have the navigation people on the Mississippi River expressed any objection to this bill?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The navigation people, headed by one of the gentleman's constituents, Mr. Strong, are strongly in favor of this bill and have agreed to it.

Mr. JUDD. That is what I want to know.

Mr. MACKINNON. Why did the War Department object to this bill?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The War Department has agreed to cooperate in maintaining pool levels during the winter months to save fish and other wildlife. Because they agreed to do it, they raised an objection to the passage of the bill and said it was not necessary. This bill simply seals the agreement with the War Department.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TALLE. I repeat what I have said to the very able and distinguished gentleman from Minnesota privately on many occasions, that very many people in my district are keenly interested in this legislation, and I urge its immediate enactment.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman from Iowa has been very active for this bill. I might say that a similar bill affecting almost the whole country passed the House by unanimous consent last year and was stricken out in the Senate. This bill has been restricted to the Mississippi River between Rock Island, Illinois, and Minneapolis, where most of the damage was done during the war years as a result of the draining of pools in the wintertime.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, I feel it is very necessary to preserve a proper balance between the conflicting interests involved. We should give each his due but not permit either to operate to the destruction of the other. The divergent interests are the two groups, one concerned with the preservation of our wildlife, and the other concerned with navigation on the river. I am pleased to hear my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] say that these groups have compromised their differences and agreed on this bill. In view of the gentleman's statement that this does not operate during the navigational season, I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I can assure my colleague from Minnesota that there is no conflict of interest so far as this legislation is concerned, as it simply provides for cooperation on the part of the War Department in the conservation of fish in the upper Mississippi River. The War Department has agreed to cooperate in accordance with the provisions of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of March 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 401), as amended by the act approved August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732, 79th Cong.), is hereby amended to include the following new section:

"Sec. 5A. In the management of existing facilities (including locks, dams, and pools) in the Mississippi River between Rock Island, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn., administered by the United States Corps of Engineers of the War Department, that Department is hereby directed to give full consideration and recognition to the needs of fish and other wildlife resources and their habitat dependent on such waters, without increasing additional liability to the Government, and shall operate and maintain pool levels as though navigation was carried on throughout the year."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLYING UTILITIES TO PERSONS NEAR ARMED ACTIVITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3055) to permit the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to supply utilities and related services to welfare activities, and persons whose businesses or resi-

dences are in the immediate vicinity of naval or military activities and require utilities or related services not otherwise obtainable locally, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, or their designees within their respective establishments, are authorized to sell, under such regulations and at such prices as the Secretary concerned may prescribe, to welfare activities and private persons in the immediate vicinity of naval activities such utilities and related services as are not otherwise available from local, private, or public sources.

SEC. 2. The utilities and related services authorized to be sold under this Act are (1) electric power, (2) steam, (3) compressed air, (4) water, (5) sewage and garbage disposal service, (6) gas (natural, manufactured, or mixed), (7) ice, and (8) mechanical refrigeration: *Provided*, That any utility or related service provided and sold under the authority of this Act shall not be so provided unless it is determined by the Secretary concerned that the utility or related service is not available from a private or other public sources, and that the furnishing thereof is in the public interest.

SEC. 3. As may be required by the local needs, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, in carrying out the purposes of this act, are authorized to effect minor expansions and extensions of the necessary distributing systems or facilities within the naval or military activity for those activities which it is determined may supply local services and utilities as described by section 2 herein.

SEC. 4. The act of June 13, 1940 (54 Stat. 383, 34 U. S. C. 553), is hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, before "activities" insert "or military."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETURN OF REMAINS OF THOSE BURIED IN FOREIGN LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3394) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States," approved May 16, 1946, in order to provide for the shipment of the remains of World War II dead to the homeland of the deceased or of next of kin, to provide for the disposition of group and mass burials, to provide for the burial of unknown American World War II dead in United States military cemeteries to be established overseas, to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire land overseas and to establish United States military cemeteries thereon, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 16, 1946, entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States" (Public Law 383, 79th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

[PUBLIC LAW 110—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 141—1ST SESSION]

[S. 597]

AN ACT

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators, blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and maintenance of forests, promote the stability of forest-using industries and employment associated therewith, aid in fire control by reducing the menace created by dying and dead trees injured or killed by insects or disease, conserve forest cover on watersheds, and protect recreational and other values of forests, it shall be the policy of the Government of the United States independently and through cooperation with the governments of States, Territories, and possessions, and private timber owners to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, potential, or emergency outbreaks of destructive insects and diseases on, or threatening, all forest lands irrespective of ownership.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized either directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government, with any State, Territory, or possession, organization, person, or public agency, subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary and using such funds as have been, or may hereafter be, made available for these purposes, to conduct surveys on any forest lands to detect and appraise infestations of forest insect pests and tree diseases, to determine the measures which should be applied on such lands, in order to prevent, retard, control, suppress, or eradicate incipient, threatening, potential, or emergency outbreaks of such insect or disease pests, and to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures as he may deem necessary to accomplish the objectives and purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That any operations planned to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insects or diseases on forest lands owned, controlled, or managed by other agencies of the Federal Government shall be conducted with the consent of the agency having jurisdiction over such land.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion and out of any money made available pursuant to this Act, make allocations to Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands held or owned by the United States in such amounts as he may deem necessary to retard, control, suppress, or eradicate injurious insect pests or plant diseases affecting forests on said lands.

SEC. 4. No money appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act shall be expended to prevent, retard, control, or suppress insect or disease pests on forest lands owned by persons, associations, corporations, States, Territories, possessions, or subdivisions thereof until such contributions toward the work as the Secretary may require have

been made or agreed upon in the form of funds, services, materials, or otherwise.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary. Any sums so appropriated shall be available for necessary expenses, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and the purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of passenger-carrying vehicles; but such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed. Materials and equipment necessary to control, suppress, or eradicate infestations of forest insects or tree diseases may be procured without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) under such procedures as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, when deemed necessary in the public interest.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act are intended to supplement, and shall not be construed as limiting or repealing, existing legislation.

SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Forest Pest Control Act".

Approved June 25, 1947.

